NOTES AND QUERIES:

A Medium of Intercommunication

FOR

LITERARY MEN, GENERAL READERS, ETC.

"When found, make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

No. 155. [EIGHTH SERIES.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1894. { PRICE FOURPENCE. Registered as a Newspaper.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN'S LIST.

A CYCLOPÆDIA of NAMES. 1 vol. in half-cloth extra, 2*l.* 2*s.* net; half-morocco, 2*l.* 15*s.* net.

This volume contains over 1000 pages, and covers (in a selective way) the entire field of names. The number selected is about 50,000.

"A book of ready reference for proper names of every conceivable kind.....Calculated to render substantial services to readers of all ages."—*Daily News.*

The FIRST TWO CENTURIES of FLORENTINE HISTORY: the Republics and Parties at the Time of Dante. By Professor PASQUALE VILLARI, Author of 'The Life of Savonarola.' Translated by LINDA VILLARI. Illustrated. Cloth, 16*s.*

"By far the most learned and thorough piece of work that has yet been placed before the British public."
Glasgow Herald.

The CRUSADES: the Story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. By T. A. ARCHER and CHARLES LETHBRIDGE KINGSFORD. (The New Volume of "The Story of the Nations.") Illustrated and furnished with Maps and Index. Cloth, 5*s.*

"It possesses distinctive characteristics which make it a desirable addition to a popular series."—*Scotsman.*

CLIMBING and EXPLORATION in the KARAKORAM-HIMALAYAS. By W. M. CONWAY. 1 vol. 31*s.* 6*d.* net. Édition de Luxe, Limited, Numbered, and Signed, 2 vols. 5*l.* 5*s.* net.

Also a SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME of SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA, &c., containing the Large Maps, also Portrait of the Author, cloth, 15*s.* net.

WITH the BEDUINS. A Narrative of Journeys to the East of Jordan, Dead Sea, Palmyra, &c. By GRAY HILL. Numerous Illustrations and Map. Demy 8vo. cloth, 15*s.*

"Pleasant and readable."—*Athenæum.*
"We have read this book with much interest."—*Saturday Review.*
"One of the pleasantest books of travel published of late."—*Graphic.*

THE NEW VOLUME OF "THE MERMAID SERIES."

The BEST PLAYS of BEN JONSON. Second Series. Frontispiece. Post 8vo. cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.* (Three months after date of publication the price will be raised to 3*s.* 6*d.*)

A WALKING DELEGATE, by Rudyard Kipling,
appears in the CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the **CENTURY MAGAZINE.**
Price 1*s.* 4*d.*

London: T. FISHER UNWIN, Paternoster-square, E.C.

HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

Published by David Douglas, Edinburgh.

C. LOWTHER.—TOUR in SCOTLAND in 1629. OUR JOURNALL into SCOTLAND, Anno Domini 1629, 8th of November, from Lowther. By C. LOWTHER, Mr. R. FALLOW, and PETER MAUSON. 1 vol. demy 8vo. 5s. net.

*** The Journal describes a Tour taken from Carlisle to Perth, *viâ* Selkirk, Galashiels, and Edinburgh; and the writer's pertinent remarks on people and places are not only exceedingly diverting in themselves, but add much to our knowledge of the social life and character of the time.

JOHN REID.—NEW LIGHTS on OLD EDINBURGH. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. Illustrated. *[Nearly ready.*

*** The book deals with the district lying between Parliament Square and the Tron Church, and is based chiefly upon unpublished documents hitherto inaccessible.

JOHN GEDDIE.—The FRINGES of FIFE. Illustrated by Louis Weirter. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 5s.

*** A description of a series of walks from Kincardine to St. Andrews, in which the more attractive features of the district covered by the pedestrian are fully indicated.

JAMES INGLIS.—The HUMOUR of the SCOT north NORTHERN LIGHTS and SOUTHERN CROSS. By the Author of 'Oor Ain Folk,' &c. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

JAMES INGLIS.—OOR AIN FOLK: being Memories of Manse Life in the Mearns and a Crack about Auld Times. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Second Edition. 6s.

DAVID MAC RITCHIE.—SCOTTISH GYPSIES UNDER the STEWARTS. 1 vol. demy 8vo. 6s. net.

J. B. JOHNSTON.—The PLACE NAMES of SCOTLAND. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

W. F. SKENE.—CELTIC SCOTLAND. Second Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 45s.

W. F. SKENE.—FOUR ANCIENT BOOKS of WALES. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

E. W. ROBERTSON.—SCOTLAND UNDER her EARLY KINGS. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.—SCOTLAND AS IT WAS and AS IT IS. Second Edition. 1 vol. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SIR ANDREW AGNEW.—The HEREDITARY SHERIFFS of GALLOWAY. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

R. BRUCE ARMSTRONG.—The HISTORY of LIDDESDALE. Vol. I. 4to. 42s. net.

T. CRAIG-BROWN.—The HISTORY of SELKIRKSHIRE. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 10s. net.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.—SCOTLAND in EARLY CHRISTIAN TIMES. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. each vol.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.—SCOTLAND in PAGAN TIMES. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. each vol.

SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL.—The PAST in the PRESENT. 1 vol. 8vo. 15s.

T. S. MUIR.—ECCLESIOLOGICAL NOTES on SOME of the ISLANDS of SCOTLAND. 1 vol. 8vo. 21s.

ROBERT MILNE.—The CHARTULARY of the BLACKFRIARS of PERTH. Demy 4to. 21s.

THE EARL OF SOUTHESK.—The ORIGINS of PICTISH SYMBOLISM. 1 vol. small 4to. 9s.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL.—STUDIES in the TOPOGRAPHY of GALLOWAY. 1 vol. 8vo. 14s.

JAS. WATSON.—JEDBURGH ABBEY. Second Edition. Small 4to. 10s. net.

P. HUME BROWN.—EARLY TRAVELLERS in SCOTLAND, 1295–1689. 1 vol. 8vo. 14s.

P. HUME BROWN.—SCOTLAND BEFORE 1700. 1 vol. 8vo. 14s.

MAC GIBBON AND ROSS.—The ARCHITECTURE of SCOTLAND from the TWELFTH to the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. 5 vols. 8vo. 42s. net each vol.

Edinburgh: DAVID DOUGLAS, 10, Castle-street.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO.'S LIST.

By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

LIFE and LETTERS of ERASMUS: a Series of Lectures delivered at Oxford. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada. 12 vols. crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each.

The DIVORCE of CATHERINE of ARAGON: the Story as told by the Imperial Ambassadors resident at the Court of Henry VIII. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The SPANISH STORY of the ARMADA: and other Essays, Historical and Descriptive. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The ENGLISH in IRELAND in the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 18s.

SHORT STUDIES on GREAT SUBJECTS. 4 vols. crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each.

CÆSAR: a Sketch. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

THOMAS CARLYLE: a History of his Life. 1795–1835, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 7s. 1834–1881, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 7s.

By WILLIAM E. H. LECKY.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND in the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

LIBRARY EDITION. 8 vols. 8vo. 7l. 4s.

CABINET EDITION. 12 vols. crown 8vo. 6s. each. (England, 7 vols.; Ireland, 5 vols.)

HISTORY of EUROPEAN MORALS, from AUGUSTUS to CHARLEMAGNE. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s.

HISTORY of the RISE and INFLUENCE of the SPIRIT of RATIONALISM in EUROPE. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s.

By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER.

HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the Accession of James I. to the Outbreak of the Civil War, 1603–1642. 10 vols. crown 8vo. 6s. each.

HISTORY of the GREAT CIVIL WAR, 1642–1649. 4 vols. crown 8vo. 6s. each.

HISTORY of the COMMONWEALTH and PROTECTORATE, 1649–1660. Vol. I. 1649–1651. 8vo. 21s. *[Just published.*

The STUDENT'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. With 378 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 12s.

By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.

HISTORY of CIVILISATION in ENGLAND and FRANCE, SPAIN and SCOTLAND. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 24s.

London: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.
New York: 15, East 16th-street.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1894.

CONTENTS.—N° 155.

NOTES:—Thomas à Kempis, 461—Achilles and the Tortoise, 463—Pedigrees of the Audleys, Stanleys, and Sneyds, 463—Cralk and Macfarlane's 'History of England,' 465—Mistake in Index—Rue—Sir M. Frobisher—Roman Villa—Shakspeare and the Stanley Epitaph, 466.

QURRIES:—Sedbergh School Register—Bede Rolls—Nairne—Picture Sale—Cole's 'Residences of Actors'—Sir R. Owen's Monographs—"Nag's Head" Fable—Adams: Butcher, 467—Thomas Martin—Engraver—Etymology of "Patrick"—Tudeley Parish Register—Soldiers' and Sailors' Nicknames—Churches dedicated to Thomas à Becket—Pamela, 468—Bloomsbury Volunteers—Irish Power—Margaret Combridge—"Hither and yon"—"Sandwich Men"—Daily Orator, 469.

REPLIES:—'Penny Cyclopædia,' 469—Shell Grotto—Tomb of Queen Elizabeth, 471—Phenomena of the Midnight Sun—Arabella: Annabella—Continuation of 'Edwin Drood'—Three-eyed Peacock Feathers—'Once a Week,' 472—Obelisk: Wellbeloved—Source of Quotation—Joshua Jonathan Smith—"Blenkard": "London Flower"—Celliburial in Point Lace—*E. s. d.*, 473—"Auld Kirk"—Cellibwig, 474—Cow-dug for Fuel—Poem on Names—Raffman, 475—Pym's Amateur Theatre—'The Artist'—Plan of Monastery—Simonds—"Humby's Hotel," 476—Island of Barbados—"Hoodlum"—N. Whittock—Second-hand Book Prices—Thomas Randolph, 477—"Photogram"—"A blind alehouse"—Information for the People, 478—Authors Wanted, 479.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Murray's 'New English Dictionary'—Moore's 'Dante'—Robertson's 'Scott's Poems'—Sheppard's 'St. James's Palace'—'Windsor Magazine.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

THOMAS A KEMPIS.

I enclose a copy of a letter, which reached me a few months since, from Herr P. A. Klöckner, of Kempen, in answer apparently to one from my husband, the late Archdeacon Henry Press Wright, also an extract from the *Kempener Zeitung*, edited by Herr Klöckner's brother, and translated by the learned Dr. Rost, C.I.E.

The letter will speak for itself, and I cannot but think that both it and the extract may be interesting to students of the works of Thomas à Kempis:—

SIR,—In your letter of October 28, 1889, you asked if I could answer the following question: In the Sommalius edition of Thomas à Kempis of 1607 we have the 'De Vita Christi Meditationes,' in four books, as one of the writings of Thomas. But in no other edition is it found. What is the reason of this? I was then not able to answer this question, although I inquired about the subject. But at present being better informed, I take the liberty of sending you these lines in order to let you know what I lately learned on the subject. In 1893 an extract of the 'Studies on the Science of Religion,' &c., year twenty-five, part xl., came out at P. W. van de Weijer's at Utrecht, in Holland. This extract, a small pamphlet, says: "When, in 1600, Sommalius published his first edition of the complete works of Thomas à Kempis he did not yet know this writing, viz., the 'De Vita Christi Meditationes.' In the second edition of 1607 he printed this writing after a manuscript which he had got to know in the mean time. In the third edition of 1615 these 'Meditations' were left out without his giving any account of this proceeding." What is to be thought about that? Are we to suppose that he conceived any doubt as to the authorship of this writing? This is not probable at all. In this case the author, who was universally esteemed, would have given some account of this proceeding. It is probable that Sommalius, who in 1615 was already eighty-one years old, did not take any part in this edition, and therefore it is only the printers that are to be made responsible for the omission. They thought it of greater advantage for themselves to publish an edition less voluminous and therefore better saleable. Also after Sommalius's death several more editions were made under his name, so that he who does not know better is easily induced to believe that they were published by him. S. Kettlewell, in the preface of his English edition, published in 1893, supposes that the Jesuits ordered Sommalius to omit the 'Meditations' because they appeared to contain several expressions not very agreeable to the Roman Catholics, whereas they seemed to favour the belief of the Protestants. But Kettlewell did not prove this supposition, and when he had got to know the Cologne edition of the 'Meditations' of 1717, which was made under the assistance of the Jesuits, he dropped it altogether, and his second edition, which is already being printed, will no longer contain it. That is all the information I can give you at present. The principal of the grammar school of Kempen, Dr. Pohl, has lately made many researches about Thomas of Kempen, and he has also come to the conclusion that our Thomas, and nobody else, is the author of the 'Imitation.' It is also he from whom I got the information given above.

I remain,
Respectfully yours,
P. A. KLÖCKNER.

Kempen (Rhein), June 29, 1894.

The following is the extract from the *Kempener Zeitung*:—

"The *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, in a recent issue, gave the following further details regarding the question whether Thomas à Kempis is, or is not, the author of the four books on the 'Imitation of Christ' (for not all *savants* admit him to be their author), as regarding the way in which Dr. J. Pohl, the head master of our grammar school, has answered the question in his last annual report to the effect that Thomas à Kempis is the author of the books 'De Imitatione Christi.' The literary proof in favour of this assertion is brought by Dr. J. Pohl, head master of the grammar school at Kempen, in this year's annual report on the Gymnasium Thomaeum. It was probably modesty which induced the author of 'The Imitation of Christ' to suppress his name; he would certainly not have done so, as Pohl justly remarks, if he could have foreseen that the suppression of his name would cause so much envenomed and bitter strife. In the course of nearly three centuries no fewer than about thirty names have turned up to which the authorship of the work has been attributed; the best known, next to Thomas, is that of Gerson. The earliest witness for Thomas (who was born in 1379 or 1380, and died in 1471)—a witness who could know the truth and was anxious to tell it—is John Busch (born at Zwolle in 1399 and died about 1480) in his book 'Chronicon Windesheimense' ('De Viris Illustribus,' cap. 21). He wrote as a contemporary and eye-witness; he finished his work seven years before Thomas's death. Windesheim, in which place Busch resided for about twelve years, is only eight or nine kilomètres distant from Mount St. Agnes, Thomas's monastery. Busch, a man of great mental powers, who died in the

odour of sanctity, was in every respect qualified to tell the truth. The adversaries of Thomas repel this testimony by saying that the passage in question is interpolated. Pohl has personally examined all the MSS. of the Chron. Windesh.—of which he had any knowledge—there are twelve of them, and only concerning two he procured information from competent persons. There is nowhere a trace of interpolation; only in one MS. (at Gaesdonk) the note on the authorship of Thomas is wanting. But the question is here, according to Pohl's, in my opinion, well-founded view, exclusively about the first redaction of the Chronicle, a matter which frequently occurs in chronicles. Pohl's treatise contains but a fraction of his researches on Thomas; but I consider it ample for proving his point. The list of printed works he has made use of consists of one hundred numbers; besides these he has up to the present collated thirteen MSS. of the 'Imitatio,' and nine of these completely. Other MSS., at Cologne, Troves, Mainz, and elsewhere are to follow. We may, therefore, at last look forward to a critical edition, and express but the author's own wish when we prefer a request that he may be favoured with many communications concerning MSS. of the 'Imitatio,' &c."

MARIAN L. WRIGHT.

ACHILLES AND THE TORTOISE.

Some men delight in paradox; and those who do so are generally men of the higher order of mind. Having examined questions for themselves, the opinions they arrive at are very diverse from those held by the multitude at large. The masses are content with received opinions, as they are with what comes to table; they accept and swallow both as part of the day's work, and would no more analyze the one critically than the other chemically.

The famous paradox above named is again alluded to by Prof. Cajori, of Colorado College, in his 'History of Mathematics.' It was started by Zeno the Eleatic two thousand odd years ago, and has never encountered an answer yet. Aristotle, the professor tells us, always supported the theory of infinite divisibility. I do not feel at all certain that he did; but let that pass. The professor runs on, Zeno's position was that, if true, it makes motion impossible. But ought we to contrast Aristotle with Zeno? The latter, by best account, lived nearly a hundred years before the other. At any rate, Zeno could not have contested any doctrine of Aristotle's, if even their opinions were as widely sundered as the initial letters of their names, A and Z, happen to be in our alphabet. Perhaps both Zeno and Aristotle are equally wrong. Zeno can only be right if we suppose him to mean that man can form no idea of "absolute motion," he can only conceive it relatively. But then that difficulty remains the same with every other idea. The human mind can form no absolute idea of anything; it must first be perfect in itself before it can do that. Our reply to Zeno is, Your argument is useless if this be your intention, rightly understood, because nobody can rationally dispute the point when he once knows what you mean. To Aristotle you may say the same. He is even more absurd if he theorizes, as the professor says he does, about the "infinite divisibility" of matter, for only Omnipotence can operate in, or follow up an operation that is to be carried to, infinitude. Finite man is shut away from the infinite, as by the gulf of Abraham. He may talk about the infinite divisibility of matter. Dalton does; but it is nonsense, for he talks about nothing all the while. He cannot divide it. He cannot see it. It goes into gas and vapour, and there quits him.

Bayle calls Aristotle's solution *pitoyable*. Ritter's solution is a *réchauffé* from Coleridge, unacknowledged, and equally lamentable. The sophism or trick seems to have been devised by Zeno as a pitfall for all those philosophers who are ready to explain to others what they do not understand themselves.

I will now pass away from all their solutions to propose one that pretends to no profundity at all, but yet by its simplicity reduces the answer to the level of the meanest capacity.

Zeno's fly-catching paper was this. Place a tortoise twenty paces before Achilles, and suppose the fleetness of the latter as against the tortoise to be as twenty to one. Zeno says that whilst Achilles moves twenty paces the tortoise advances one. Whilst Achilles moves that twenty-first pace the tortoise gains the twentieth part of the twenty-second pace, and so on *ad infinitum*.

Suppose we substitute sixty for the original twenty, and let the speed of Achilles cover sixty paces whilst the tortoise completes but one. Each of the paces of Achilles occupies one second of time, so that his first sixty paces bring him to the starting-point of the tortoise in one minute. By that time the tortoise will have advanced one pace, or be one second (at the speed of Achilles) ahead still. In the next pace, or second, Achilles will complete the sixty-first pace, and the tortoise the sixtieth part of the sixty-second pace. When Achilles begins the sixty-second pace the tortoise is one second ahead; but at the close of this pace, or second (called the sixty-second pace), Achilles has completed it, whilst the tortoise has only done its second sixtieth of the same space, *i.e.*, is fifty-eight tortoise paces behind Achilles. This result utterly snuffs out for every rational human understanding all the subtle sophistry of Zeno, together with his "so on *ad infinitum*," whereby he has deceived a number of able heads for a long stretch of years. Zeno has arranged all his words precisely so as to capture the reason through the ear. He speaks of the tortoise as "she gains," whereas she is losing from first to last throughout.

De Quincey is most amusing on this subject in *Tait's Magazine* for 1834. He says he propounded the intricate matter to Coleridge, and pointed out to him that it should be styled a difficulty rather

than a sophism. In this, to begin with, he was wrong; it is most rigidly a sophism, and it is nothing else. "Yes," said Coleridge; "an apparent absurdity in the Grecian problem arises thus, because it assumes the infinite divisibility of space, but drops out of view the corresponding infinity of time." On this De Quincey makes the following ridiculous remark: "There was a flash of lightning, which illuminated a darkness that had existed for twenty-three centuries!" It is wonderful Coleridge should have supposed that his explanation explained anything. It is yet more wonderful that De Quincey, a razor-like incisive sort of man, if ever there was such, should have fancied that he understood the oracular nonsense he reports.

The very statement of Zeno's position gives twenty paces, implying space, and twenty-fold speed to Achilles, which involves time. So that Coleridge is merely beating the futile air. It is like picking a lock with a draught of the bellows. He was guilty of another stupidity. He said this was like the other paradoxes of Zeno, which are mere identical propositions spun into conundrums. How you could spin conundrums out of identical propositions is a dictum itself requiring interpretation. It seems to me very like Ariel's music, "a tune played by the picture of nobody."

The seven sages were σοφοὶ, or masters of their craft; but Zeno, σοφιστὴς, I should render "crafty master." He has contrived to make Aristotle, De Quincey, Coleridge, Ritter, and I do not know how many thousand more philosophers talk nonsense at Achilles's pace. Here we have another instance, blazing like a mountain beacon-fire from afar, of the deceit of words that can turn discourse of reason from the finest heads to a sport for the mob of fools that listen. It justifies Homer's description of the dread fatality of eloquence as

> Alluring speech, that steals the wisest minds.

In the honey of words there ever lurks a lie; and oratory, at its best, even when warning against danger, is to be looked upon with suspicion, as constituting a fresh and altogether separate danger in itself.

C. A. Ward.

NOTES ON THE EARLY PART OF THE PEDIGREES OF THE AUDLEYS, STANLEYS, AND SNEYDS.

It may be well to mention some of the statements in the usual Audley-Stanley pedigree, and then to state certain facts upon which a correct pedigree, I believe, has been drawn up.

It is usually said that Adam de Aldithеley came over from Aldithеley, in Normandy, at the Conquest with his two sons, Lyulf and Adam. This notion of their coming from a place so named in Normandy is ludicrous. If ever there was such a place in Normandy, which is hard to believe, the said name must have been simply borrowed from England, for it is Anglo-Saxon. Again, it is at least odd that they should have come from a place named Aditheley, in Normandy, and settled at a place which was called in the Confessor's time Aldithеley, or, as it is spelt in Domesday, Aldidelege. Then supposing Lyulf and Adam to have come over with their father in 1066, how can we account for the fact that Lyulf's son Adam granted Stanley to William de Stanley in the time of King John, nearly a hundred and fifty years afterwards?

Again, it is stated, or rather I, perhaps, should say has been thought, by some men of great research that Liulf de Aldredeslega, who, according to the Staffordshire Pipe Roll, 1129-30, had been amerced for the murder of Gamel (his debt thus arising was 200 marks, 10 deerhounds, and 10 hawks), was Liulf de Aldithеley, and that the murdered Gamel was Gamel the tenant *in capite* of Aldidelege (Audley), Baltredelege (Balterley), and Talc (Talke), &c. In the first place, Gamel was a very common A.-S. name, meaning old (*gamol*), and there is not the least evidence that the murdered Gamel was the owner of the above places. Again, the Gamel of Domesday, if alive, would have been a very old man in 1130, and Lyulf de Aldithеley was certainly very young to have committed this murder, for he was living, so far as I can make out from charters, till about sixty years after this. Also the name of the supposed murderer is not Aldithelega, but Aldredeslega. In other words, he was a member of the family of Alderleigh, and not of Aldithеleigh. In all my researches I have never met with the spelling Aldredeleigh for Aldithеleigh. Alderleigh was always spelt with an *r* in it, and took such forms as Aldredelie, Alderdeley, Aldurdeleigh, Alderley; but Aldithеleigh took such forms as Aldidelege, Aldithelega, Aldithley, Aldithеleia, Audithеley, Audley, &c. There are three entries in Domesday for Alderley, and they are spelt Aldredelie, which is obviously an attempt of the Norman scribe to represent the Anglo-Saxon Eald-rædes-leah, that is Ealdræd's lea, Ealdræd being a common Anglo-Saxon name. The only reason for assuming that Lyulf de Aditheley was the murderer of Gamel appears to be the fact that Lyulf's father held Aldithеleigh under the Verdons and afterwards he himself held it, and of Aldithеleigh Gamel was the Domesday tenant *in capite*. In addition to this, at first sight Aldredeslega looks something like Aldithelega, and you might confuse them, unless you remembered that the two places and the two families Aldredeleigh and Aldithеleigh had nothing whatever to do with one another. It is curious that one man of great research mixes up Gamel, the Domesday owner of Aldithеley, Balterley, and Talke, &c., with Gamel, the son of Grifin, owner of Biddulph (Bidolf), and another confuses this Domesday Gamel with Gamel de Tettesworth, the

son of Wimar, owner of Rudyard T.R.E., and another mixes up this same Domesday Gamel with yet another Gamel.

Another statement is made that the second Adam de Aldithely married Mabel, daughter and heir of Henry or William de Stonleigh or Stanley, and so brought Stanley, in Staffordshire, into the Audley family. What evidence is there for this? Adam, the son of Lyulph de Aldithely, married, according to Hulton Charters, Petronilla (very likely the daughter of Eugenulphus de Gresley and his wife Alina, from whom this Adam de Aldithely had Tunstall, Chatterley, Chell, and Normacot, the words in the confirmation charter granted by Henry III. to Henry de Aldithlege, the son of Adam de Aldithlege, of his estates, 1227, being, "Ex dono Eugenulfi de Greslia et Alinæ, uxoris ejus Tunstall, Chadderaley, Chelle, et Normancote." Adam's father, Lyulf de Aldithely, according to these Hulton Charters, married Mabel, who, no doubt, was Mabel de Stonleigh, as will be seen from what follows.

It is also said that Lyulf de Aldithely had a brother Adam, who was father of William de Stonleigh, the ancestor of the Stanleys, and that this William de Stonleigh took his name from Stonleigh, which was given him by Adam de Aldithely in exchange for Talke. But this William de Stonleigh's father Adam is described in the charter of exchange as Adam de Aldithely's maternal uncle, the words being "Gulielmo de Stoneleigh, filio avunculi sui Adæ, totam Stonlegh, cum omnibus pertinentibus"; thus supporting the Hulton Charter, that Lyulf de Aldithely's wife was Mabel (de Stonleigh). No doubt the Stanleys sprang from the same stock as the Audleys, but it must have been in the generation before, or, in other words, that the first Stonleigh or Stanley was brother of the first Aldithely, viz., Adam de Aldithely.

Now, who was this first Stanley, who was the brother of the first Audley? We have already seen that the usual pedigree is incorrect in saying that Adam de Stanley, the father of William de Stanley, was brother of Lyulf de Aldithely, for we see that he was really his brother-in-law. It would seem to be almost impossible that there was an earlier Anglo-Saxon who bore the name of Stanley than Robert de Stanley, the sheriff; in other words, we can hardly suppose that his father, being an Anglo-Saxon, had the name Stanley or Stonleigh. So we may take it that he was the first Stanley. We are told in the Denlacresse Abbey Cartulary that the Stanleys sprang from the same stock as the Audleys; therefore, as we have good reason for thinking Robert de Stanley, the Sheriff of Staffordshire 1123–28, was the first Stanley, he must have been the brother of an Audley, and that Audley, by the dates, must have been Adam de Aldithely, the son of Gamel.

Who, then, was Henry de Stonleigh, the father of Mabel, the wife of Lyulf de Aldithely? He must have been the son of the first Stanley, viz., Robert de Stanley; again, dates do not allow us to think otherwise. Who, next, was Thomas de Stonleigh, of Stafford, the father of Joan, the wife of William de Stonleigh? He must have been son or grandson of Robert de Stanley, and this is supported by the fact that he was the owner of Talke, which was held by Gamel, the father of Robert de Stanley. This seems to clear up the early Stanley pedigree.

With respect to the remainder of the early pedigree of this Auditheley-Stanley-Sneyd house all is plain sailing after we have got over the Stanley difficulty. The Hulton Abbey Charters state that Lyulf de Aldithely had two sons by his wife Mabel, viz., Adam, the father of Henry de Aldithely, and Robert, who, it says, was father of Richard de Sned, who granted land to the abbey. It is shown also by the same Hulton Charters that Adam de Aldithely, the father of Lyulf, was the son of Gamel, and he again the son of Wulfric Cild, the son of Godwin, the son of Earl Leofwine. All this is confirmed, in the first place, by a very old pedigree (two hundred years old) of the Trentthams, of Rocester, in Staffordshire, a pedigree which was sent to Mr. Sneyd by the late Prof. Freeman, no mean authority on such matters. This Trentham pedigree includes the Sneyd pedigree from Leofwine, Earl of Mercia, and his mother's grandfather Alfred the Great, down to Jane, daughter of Sir William Sneyd, who married Thomas Trentham, M.P. for Newcastle in Staffordshire.*

To any one examining the Staffordshire and Cheshire Domesday one fact must be apparent, viz., the vast demesnes held by the Thanes Godwin, Uluric, Ulviet, Godric, Alward, and he will very likely come to the conclusion that they were men of great power, and he will further see that there is some sort of connexion between them, by their so often holding parishes jointly, and he will very likely wonder whether they belonged to the family of the great Earl of Mercia. For instance, you find parishes part held by Godric and part by Ulviet, and others by Ulviet and Alward, and others by Godric and Uluric, and so on, and they seem to be so mixed up with one another that you cannot help thinking that they were very nearly related to one another. These thoughts will be confirmed if you read the early charters relating to Croxton, Marton, Goosetrey, and Cranage, and

* In the Confessor's time a great part of Staffordshire and Cheshire was held by Edwin, Earl of Mercia, and by members of his family, and this would seem to have been the case in other counties also. Even about here, and in Oxfordshire, the earl had many manors, and I believe Chastleton, of which Mr. Sneyd is rector, was one of them.

so you will not be surprised when you find that what you thought was probable was really the case.

It may help to make this matter clearer if I give the situations of the places I have mentioned. Balterley is on the Staffordshire and Cheshire border, and joining it on the east is Audley; next to Audley on the north is Talke, and joining Talke are Tunstall, Chatterley, and Chell; and joining Tunstall and Chell on the south is Sneyd. On the east, joining Sneyd, is Norton in the Moors; and on the south of Sneyd are Rushton Grange and Hulton, where is the abbey which was founded by Henry de Alditheley in 1223. Joining Norton-in-the-Moors to the east is Endon and Stanley. I am giving these situations from memory, but they are fairly correct, as I know the country well. It may now be well to see what we know about the early owners of some of these places. One part of Balterley was held T.R.E. by Godwin, and the other by his son Uluric (Wulfric), the Uluric part being held T.R.W. by his son Gamel, and afterwards by Gamel's son, Adam de Alditheley. Alditheley (Audley) was held T.R.E. by Uluric (Wulfric), and his brother Godric, and T.R.W. by Gamel, Uluric's son, and afterwards by Gamel's son, Adam de Alditheley, under the Verdons, and still later by the Alditheleys as chief lords. Talke was held T.R.E. by Godric, T.R.W. by Godric's nephew Gamel; but it very likely was held between times, like Marton, &c., by Wulfric, the brother of Godric and father of Gamel. Afterwards Talke was held by the Stanleys, Gamel's descendants, until it came by exchange in the time of John to Adam de Alditheley, the son of Lyulf. Tunstall, Chalterley, Chell, &c., came to Adam de Alditheley from Eugenulphus de Gresley and his wife Alina, the daughter of Robert, son of Ormus le Guidon, son of Richard Forester, who held it T.R.W. Sneyd, or Sned, or Sneade, from *sneed* (=Snead), a thing cut off, or part of a large manor, is not mentioned in Domesday. It was not part of Burslem, for there was no large wood there, nor was it, as Ward, in his 'History of Stoke,' says, part of the Domesday Chell, Chell itself not being in Domesday, he having confused it with Cheadle (Celle). To my mind there can be litttle doubt that Sneyd was part of the Domesday "In Nortone et in append" (Norton-in-the-Moors), which now contains only about one thousand five hundred acres, but then with its appendices contained nearly nine thousand acres of wood alone. The present Sneyd joins Norton on the west, and there was a Boscus or Wood of Sneyd in 1223. "In Nortone et in append" was held by Godric and Ulviet T.R.E., and by Robert de Statford T.R.W., with Godric and Ulviet as tenants in fee, according to Ward. Godric's part probably went first to Wulfric and then to Gamel, and certainly came to Gamel's descendants, the Alditheleys, in very early times. Sneyd (Sned or Sneade), minus the Boscus (wood), was held by Richard de Sned, son of Robert de Alditheley, under Henry de Alditheley, his cousin, and has been held by the Sneyds ever since, and they are also lords of most of the manors I have mentioned. Stanley, which is now part of the parish of Endon, and has been so for a long time, was, I believe, part of the Domesday "In Nortone et in appendice."* If so, it had much the same history as Sneyd, descending from Godric first to Wulfric, and then to his son Gamel, and then to Gamel's son Robert de Stanley. As late as 1594 this belonged to Sir Roland Stanley, of Howton, and according to a deed in possession of Dryden Sneyd, of Ashcombe, Esq., this manor was sold by William Stanley, of Hooton, Esq., Richard Draycott, of Paysley, &c., to Thomas Fernihough, of Stanley, July 10, 1660.

WALTER NEWMAN.

Evesham.

CRAIK AND MACFARLANE'S 'HISTORY OF ENGLAND.'—Why is it that this work when quoted is constantly referred to not by the name of the editor or author, but by that of the publisher? I believe it was spoken of a short time since in 'N. & Q.' as "Charles Knight's History." It would sound strange, and hardly just, to speak of Macaulay's well-known work as "Longman's History," or of Green's as "Macmillan's." The explanation, no doubt, lies in the fact that the name of the author does not appear on the title-page of the first four volumes. It is clearly set forth, however, in the preface to the fourth volume, and is placed on the title-page of the remaining four. It is not a mere matter of sentiment nor of punctiliousness, but one of even justice, that this, the most comprehensive and impartial history of England we possess, should be known by the name of its author. The work consists of upwards of 6,500 pages, and contains about 1,700 wood engravings, is edited by George L. Craik, and written (with the exception of about one-sixth) by Charles Macfarlane. The remaining sixth consists of a series of monographs by various authors, including one on 'Manners and Customs,' by the late J. R. Planché, Somerset Herald. It is valuable as a work of reference, but is too voluminous for entire perusal during an average lifetime; indeed, it seems almost incredible that so much of it could be the work of one man. Yet I do not see the name of either the author or the editor in

* If Sneyd and Stanley were not in the Domesday "In Nortone et in append," it is hard to see how the 8,640 acres of wood, together with the other land in this Domesday "In Nortone et in append," could have come in, as we know fairly well the borders of the adjoining manors.

any modern biography. The choice of a title ('The Pictorial History of England') was, no doubt, unfortunate, and inevitably suggests a comparison with other works of a more rudimentary type. As an instance of this, I have seen the editor of a scientific journal call a correspondent severely to task for daring to make a certain statement on the authority, forsooth, of a 'Pictorial History of England.' The enormous size of the work—consisting, as it does, of eight bulky volumes—alone seems to have made it less generally appreciated than Hume, to which in many respects it is superior. Judging from the number of private libraries which possess a copy, it would appear at one time to have had a considerable circulation. J. Foster Palmer, F.R.Hist.S.

Mistake in Index.—In the Index to 3rd S. iii. under "Nicman Barks," p. 99 is given as a reference. On that page there is no allusion to the words. The same error is repeated in the General Index to the Third Series. Alex. Leeper.

Trinity College, Melbourne.

[The reply at p. 99 is to a query on p. 48, not that at p. 8. The wrong references have been supplied, and this has misled the index-maker. No reference to p. 99 appears under quotation, "The floor is of sand," &c.]

Rue.—In connexion with Ophelia's "There's rue for you; and here's some for me; we may call it herb-grace o' Sundays: O, you must wear your rue with a difference" ('Hamlet,' IV. v. 181) it is interesting to read that people in Lincolnshire still call *Ruta graveolens* herbe-, herbi-, or herby-grass. It is "chopped fine and made into pills with butter" for the benefit of sick fowls; but at Winterton they only give it in the morning, as it becomes poisonous in the afternoon, and they say, "You know herby-grace is herby-grass in the morning, but rue in t' afternoon." I get this note from *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* for October, which includes a supplement on the folk-names for plants in use in that county. St. Swithin.

Sir Martin Frobisher.—The centenary of the death of this great seaman having just arrived, it is of interest to add a fact concerning him to what is stated in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' (vol. xx. pp. 281–4). It is there said that:—

"The earliest direct notice of Frobisher appears to be an account of two examinations before Dr. Lewis, on May 30 and June 11, 1566, 'on suspicion of his having fitted out a vessel as a pirate.'"

But this trouble would seem to have commenced some two years before, for on September 28, 1564, the Privy Council had forwarded

"A letter to the Sherif of Cornewall to cause to be sent hither, under safe custodye, John Furbussher and Martyn Furbussher, prisoners in Launston Gaole, the charges of whose conducting is promesed by the berar hereof shalbe satesfied, requireng him also to deliver the said letter to Richard Erysy."—J. R. Dasent, 'Acts of the Privy Council,' vol. vii. p. 153.

It was not, however, until October 31, 1566, that Martin Frobisher was released from the Counter under bonds "that he go not to the seas without lycence" (*ibid.*, p. 317), while on the following November 24, John Frobisher was the subject of a letter to the Earl of Desmonde, stating that the Spanish ambassador claimed that certain merchants had been spoiled on the seas by that navigator (*ibid.*, pp. 317–8).

Piracy was flourishing just at that time, for, despite the removal of the Frobishers to London from Launceston in the autumn of 1564, the spring of 1565 witnessed the trial at the Lent Assizes in that Cornish town of another batch of pirates. On March 16, 1564/5, the Privy Council sent

"A letter to the Commyssioners in Cornewall that they shuld procede to thexecucion of thre pyrattes indicted of pyracye, unles by the Justices of Assyse it shuld be thought otherwise good; and also to send up the xij men that acquited one Akers, being indicted also of pyracye, and with them their bandes and evidences against the said Akers, to thend the matter shalbe heard the first day of the next Terme in the Starre Chamber."—*Ibid.*, pp. 206–7.

Alfred F. Robbins.

Roman Villa at Stonesfield, Oxfordshire.—The other day, in company with a friend, I inspected the remains of the Roman villa at this quiet Oxfordshire village, at no great distance from Woodstock. It is alluded to frequently by Thomas Hearne, in his 'Diary,' recently issued by the Oxford Historical Society, and, if my memory may be trusted, there is a plate of the tesselated pavement in it inserted in one of his publications. Pursuing my investigations, I found, after a careful search, in an edition of the *Spectator*, published in 1846 by J. J. Chidley, 123, Aldersgate Street, London, large 8vo., pp. xxxii, 714, the following mention of the villa, valuable as showing the date of its discovery:—

"Charles Lillie attended me the other day, and made me a present of a large sheet of paper, on which is delineated a pavement in Mosaic work, lately discovered at Stunsfield [*sic*], near Woodstock. An appended note adds, 'Engraved by Vertue in 1712.' See an account of it in Gough's 'British Topography,' vol. ii. p. 88."—No. 358, Monday, April 21, 1712, p. 417.

The paper was probably written by Sir Richard Steele, like several others which are subscribed with a capital T. John Pickford, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Shakspeare and the Stanley Epitaph in Tong Church. (See 8th S. vi. 379.)—Your review of 'An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire' says, in relation to this subject, "What possible reason there can be for attributing them [the verses] to Shakspeare we cannot imagine." I think I am safe in saying that Sir William Dugdale, who was a Warwickshire man and a contem-

porary of the poet, as well as one of the Heralds, is authority for the attribution. His words, which are to be found in his 'Visitation of Salop,' 1664, are, "These following verses were made by William Shakespeare, the late famous tragedian." I have not seen the original record in the Heralds' Office, but I quote from Malone's 'Shakspere,' 1790, vol. i. p. 130. JNO. MALONE.

The lines quoted are not Shakespeare's, but recall to mind Milton's lines on Shakespeare, 1630:—

What needs my Shakespeare for his honoured bones
The labour of an age in pilèd stones?
Or that his hallowed reliques should be hid
Under a star-ypointing pyramid? &c.

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

SEDBERGH SCHOOL REGISTER.—I am compiling a register of Sedbergh School. Can any of your readers kindly tell me if there are any representatives of Edward Fell, Posthumus Wharton, Samuel Saunders, Wynne Bateman, Christopher Hull, and William Stevens, who were head masters from 1660 to 1819? The school register previous to 1819, which is missing, may possibly be in the possession of one of these families. I should be very grateful for the loan of letters or documents, and for names of old Sedberghians.

B. WILSON.

Sedbergh, Yorkshire.

BEDE ROLLS.—It is recorded that on the eve of the gild days of the old Norwich trade brotherhoods the common bellman went through the city, and asked for the prayers of all for the deceased brothers and sisters, whose names he rehearsed from the bede rolls, and proclaimed that a mass of requiem would be celebrated at "prime" next morning. Blomefield, in 'The History of Norfolk' (1745, vol. ii. p. 552), refers to "the Book *Quia Fidem*, for so the Bede Roll began." What was this book? Perhaps the whole "book," as rehearsed by the bellman, would not be too long for 'N. & Q.,' if some contributor could furnish it.

JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

NAIRNE.—Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.,' students of Jacobite history, furnish any information respecting an adherent of the Old Chevalier who signs his letters "Nairne," and who writes, as a rule, from St. Germain en Laye? Many of his letters were sold at Sotheby's last spring, dated 1716–26. He was evidently in the entire confidence of the Chevalier, as is shown by his letters to the Prince de Vaudemont and others. He is called "Mr. Nairne" in the headings of the copies of certain other letters of his (B.M., 20,312). He cannot, I find, possibly have been the second Lord Nairne, as he was writing from France while Lord Nairne was in the Tower. Is it possible that he was the Hon. Robert Nairne, second son of the second Lord Nairne? If this "Mr. Nairne" was about the person of the Chevalier St. George from 1716 to 1726 my difficulty would be solved. But he assumed the name of Mercer in 1720, on his marriage with a lady of that name, and would therefore hardly have signed his letters "Nairne" in 1726. I can find no other member of the Nairne family to fit the position, except, it might be, his younger brother William or James.

N. X.

PICTURE SALE.—Where can I find any account of the sale of the pictures collected by the first Marquis of Lansdowne, which, according to John Britton's 'Autobiography,' took place in 1809?

G. F. R. B.

COLE'S 'RESIDENCES OF ACTORS.'—What is the exact title of this work? It does not appear to be in the British Museum collection, or in other libraries which I have visited. Possibly the title is other than as above, though a print which I have is stated to be "Drawn and engraved by H. S. Storer for Cole's Residences of Actors."

I. C. GOULD.

MONOGRAPHS BY THE LATE SIR R. OWEN.—Are the monographs by the late Sir R. Owen on 'The Dodo' and 'The Aye Aye' valuable? Only a hundred of each were printed, which he distributed among his scientific friends. They were admirably illustrated, and are most interesting.

G. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.

"NAG'S HEAD" FABLE.—The 'Anglorum Speculum,' published 1684, says, under heading "Statesmen, County Surrey":—

"Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, having been a guest at the consecration of Matthew Parker at Lambeth, many years after, he confuted those lies which the Papists tell of the 'Nag's Head' in Cheapside."

Does any printed or written copy of this confutation now exist? A. E. WELBY.

13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

ADAMS: BUTCHER.—Can any one kindly tell me about the families of Adams and Butcher. The former resided for some years at Seaborough, near Crewkerne, Somerset, and the latter at Lordship Lane, Dulwich, and the Borough, London. Mr. John Butcher was an eminent surgeon at St. Thomas's Hospital at the end of the last century. He was supposed to be originally from Barbados. His sister married John Adams, of Crewkerne, or Seaborough. Information wanted to what English family of Adams they were of kin. One

Joseph Adams, born 1772, was surgeon in the H.E.I.C.S. The Lawrence family also were related on one side.

THE GRANDDAUGHTER OF JOHN ADAMS.

THOMAS MARTIN, OF PALGRAVE.—A very small part of his collection of MSS. and printed books was sold in London by Baker & Leigh, April 28 and 29, 1773, and in the following year was sold another portion, probably by the same auctioneers, but of this I cannot speak confidently, as the collection of catalogues of sales by Baker and his successors, now in the British Museum, is, unfortunately, not quite perfect. I shall be very glad if any of your correspondents can help me to a sight of this second catalogue (May 18, 1774), or, at any rate, put me in the way of getting some definite and trustworthy information about it.

F. N.

ENGRAVER.—Can any of your readers tell me if they know anything of an engraver named De Marceny de Ghuy?—as I have a picture entitled 'Testament D'Eudamidas,' dedicated to Micault d'Harvelay by this De Ghuy.

EDWARD HICKINBOTHAM.

Edgbaston, Birmingham.

ETYMOLOGY OF "PATRICK."—What is the etymology of "Patrick," both as a surname and as a Christian name? Is it from the Latin *pātrĭcius* or *pātrīcius* (patrician, noble)? And is *pātrĭcius* compounded of *pāter* (father) and *rex* (ruler)? The corresponding Anglo-Saxon words are *fæder* (father) and *rīca* (ruler). JOHN GARNHAM.

TUDELEY PARISH REGISTER.—The register of Tudeley parish (near Tonbridge, Kent) dates only from 1562. The registers of nearly all the neighbouring parishes date from the first year of Queen Elizabeth, 1558. The vicar was ejected during the Commonwealth, and the first register is believed to have been lost about that time. Can any one say if it is likely to be still in existence; and, if so, where? C. P. M.

NICKNAMES OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—In the *Craftsman* of April 12, 1740, No. 719, is "A Conversation between Mr. John Tar, Mariner, and Mr. Thomas Lobster, a Foot Soldier in one of his Majesty's royal Regiments of Guards." Had "Jack Tar" previously been applied as a nickname to sailors? "Lobster," of course, is still a slang term for soldier, derived from "this new red Coat," as it is phrased in the article above mentioned; but this is a very old nickname, for it is to be found in a letter of George Follet to Robert Harley on Oct. 20, 1692, describing a scene on Tower Hill, when the seamen attending the Navy Office "gave some jealousies of disorder amongst them":—

"My Lord Lucas drew out his Tower Guards upon the Hill and fell into an unconcerned way of exercising them. The seamen grumbled and asked 'what a devil those lobsters did there.'"—Duke of Portland's MSS., Historical Manuscripts Commission, Fourteenth Report, Appendix, pt. ii. p. 505.

"Tommy Atkins," however, is now the more generally used term. When was it first employed?

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

CHURCHES DEDICATED TO ST. THOMAS A BECKET.—How many churches are there bearing the dedication to St. Thomas of Canterbury; and which was the first to receive this dedication? The apse of that of Salamanca looks almost older than the date of that archbishop's death. In 'Salamanca Artistica y Monumental,' por D. Modesto Falcon (Salamanca, 1867), p. 100, one finds this church set down as of the eleventh century. It is described on the next page, thus:—

"Santo Tomás tiene su ábside, las ventanas rusticas con toscas columnas que las guarnecen, y cornimmento lobulado en la misma forma en que salieron de sus primitivos constructores."

On the other hand, a more recent writer, M. Villar y Macias, in his 'Historia de Salamanca' (Salamanca, 1887), tomo i. p. 171, thus refers to it:—

"La de Santo Tomás Cantuariense, la dedicaron al santo mártir Tomás Becket, primado de Inglaterra, arzobispo de Cantorbery, que nació en Londres en 1119 y sufrió el martirio el 29 de Diciembre de 1170, en cuyo dia le commemora la Iglesia. Le canonizó el papa Alejandro III. en 1172, y tres años despues sus compatriotas el maestro Ricardo y su hermano Randulpho, de quien ya hemos hablado, fundaron esta iglesia."

Who were these Englishmen and brothers Richard and Randulph? In the Calle de Pavia, at Salamanca, there stands the only remaining bit of the convent of Santa Olaya or Eulalia. It is a doorway wonderfully like that of Iffley Church, near Oxford. It has the same beaked heads to ornament it, and might be the design of the same architect. It is ascribed to the eleventh century. I do not remember to have seen any bit of Romanesque work like it in Spain; and archæologists and architects should persuade the municipality of Salamanca to avert the destruction with which it is threatened. There has been too much vandalism in Spain recently. PALAMEDES.

Madrid.

PAMELA.—In 'The Story of Two Noble Lives,' vol. iii. p. 52, there is a letter from Countess Canning to Viscountess Sydney, in which we read, "Sir Edward Campbell, of the 60th Rifles, takes his place, a son of the handsome Lady Campbell, well known as Pamela's daughter." I suppose that she was one of the two daughters of Madame de Genlis's Pamela, Marie Stephanie, who married Lord Edward Fitzgerald, of sad memory. Some years ago I saw in the *Guardian* a notice of the death of the widow of an Essex rector, who was stated to be a daughter of Pamela. Pamela died at Toulouse, deserted by all, and was buried by

Barère. Can any one tell me the history of her daughters? Is her portrait, with the children of Égalité, still in the Louvre?

E. Leaton-Blenkinsopp.

Bloomsbury Volunteers, 1798.—Any clue to the descent of Charles Dear (Colonel) will oblige.

A. C. H.

Irish Power.—Where can I find information about him? I believe that he was an excellent actor of Irish characters, that his Christian name was Tyrone, and that he was drowned in the Atlantic on board the President; but I can find nothing about him in the biographies to which I have access in the British Museum and elsewhere.

Thornfield.

[Lives of Tyrone Power are supplied in many theatrical compilations, and notably in Thomas Marshall's 'Lives of the most celebrated Actors and Actresses.']

Mrs. Margaret Combridge.—I have a very large book-plate, measuring 18¼ in. by 11½ in., with the inscription, "Mrs. Margaret Combridge of Penshurst in the county of Kent, her Book: Presented to her by Mr. John Thorpe, Student in Physick, of University College in Oxford, Anno Dom. 1701." The whole of this inscription is printed from massive woodcut type. Is anything known of the parties named, of the occasion of the gift of books, of the books themselves, or their present whereabouts? Has any one ever seen this remarkable plate actually affixed in a book? The plate was sent to me from the United States. Above the inscription, on a shield, has been sketched a cross moline between four swans, but no tinctures are indicated.

Walter Hamilton.

16, Elms Road, Clapham Common.

"Hither and yon."—This exquisite Yankeeism ("He talked hither and yon" for "He talked at random") I came across the other day in a serial story at present coming out in *Scribner's Magazine*. Is it new? If so, I sincerely trust it will abide "yon," and not come "hither," to take up a permanent abode, like "I mean to," and other Americanisms, which, unfortunately, have already found a home in our language.

R. M. Spence, M.A.

Manse of Arbuthnott, N.B.

"Sandwich Men."—I have seen it recently stated that this expression was coined by Dickens. What evidence is there for assigning it to him?

F. C. Birkbeck Terry.

Daily Orator.—It was formerly customary—and, for aught I know, may be so still—for a plaintiff filing a Bill in Chancery to style himself "Your Lordship's daily orator." Why was this; when did the custom first obtain; and has it now ceased?

C. E. Gildersome-Dickinson.

Eden Bridge.

Replies.

'PENNY CYCLOPÆDIA.'

(8th S. vi. 389.)

Your correspondent E. S. wishes to know the names of the contributors to this valuable work. I was acquainted with Charles Knight and his principal editor, Alexander Ramsay, at the time when the *Penny Magazine* and the 'Penny Cyclopædia' were started under the auspices of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Cobbett changed "Diffusion" into "Confusion," and I remember reading in his 'Register' a passage, which I quote from memory:—

"The *Penny Magazine* has this day a portrait of the American wood-pigeon. When I was in America, I once brought down fifteen of them at one shot, and none of them were such fools as the readers of this penny stuff who suppose they are gathering in what is called useful knowledge.....If you want useful knowledge, read my 'Register.'"

Offering an apology for this digression, I may state that the original intention was to publish a cyclopædia in penny numbers, to be completed in eight volumes, the articles to be of so popular a character as to suit the capacities of the readers of the *Penny Magazine*. But the staff of contributors was such that it could not be restrained within the limits of definition, and one contributor would complain loudly if another occupied more space than was allotted to him. The result of this contention was that the first volume, completed in 1833, consisting of 524 oblong quarto pages in double columns, ended with the article "Andes," and instead of eight, the work extended to twenty-seven volumes, to say nothing of three supplementary volumes, bearing date 1845-6 and 1858, and the ruin of the publisher. The work was conducted under the skilful editorship of Prof. George Long, of the London University (now University College), and afterwards Principal of Brighton College. Another of the Gower Street professors, Herr Wittich, wrote many of the geographical articles. He had a room at the top of his house, where his books and maps were spread out, and with his pipe-bowl on the floor and the end of the long stem in his mouth he would smoke for hours, while framing his remarkable and often picturesque articles. These articles were the envy of geographical editors. A sub-editor of McCulloch's 'Geographical Dictionary' met Mr. Ramsay one day, and exclaimed, "We've taken all the guts out of your geographical articles!" to which Ramsay replied, "Well, we'll see whether we can't get our guts back again!"*

* I attended Wittich's funeral in Highgate Cemetery, in company with Prof. Long and some of the contributors to the 'Penny Cyclopædia.' The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Stebbing, who complained

In addition to the regular staff of contributors, specialists were engaged to write single articles. Thus, the Astronomer Royal, Airy, was, soon after the starting of the cyclopædia, engaged to write the article "Gravitation," and the publisher attached so much importance to this contribution that he brought it out in a separate volume in octavo long before it was wanted in the cyclopædia; but this separate publication did not succeed. So, also, Cardinal Wiseman was engaged to write the article "Catholicism," and leading men in Church and in Nonconformity prepared special articles on their respective tenets.

On the general staff, Prof. De Morgan, of University College, London, presided over mathematics and physics. He was assisted by the Rev. R. Sheepshanks, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. R. Murphy, of Caius College, Cambridge; but the last named, though very able, was so irregular in his habits that he could not be relied upon. Mr. A. Ross, the instrument maker, contributed articles on optical instruments and instruments of precision. Articles on chemistry, materia medica, medicine and surgery, &c., were by Dr. Day; R. Phillips, F.R.S.; W. Baley, M.D.; Dr. Becker, of Berlin; G. Budd, M.D.; R. Dickson, M.D.; Dr. Greenhill, Trinity College, Oxford; C. J. Johnstone, M.D.; J. Simon, M.D.; T. Southwood Smith, M.D.; W. Coulson; J. Fariab, M.D., Trinity College, Cambridge; J. Paget, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and W. Youatt, author of a treatise on the horse, in the "Library of Useful Knowledge," contributed the articles on veterinary surgery.

Fine arts, sculpture, painting, architecture, building and engineering, music and musical instruments, were treated of by Sir C. L. Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy; R. Ford; Sir Edmund Head; H. Howard, R.A., Professor of Painting, Royal Academy; R. Westmacott, R.A.; R. N. Wornum, Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery; W. Hosking, Professor of Architecture at King's College; W. H. Leeds; W. Ayrton, F.R.S., F.S.A.

Navigation and military sciences were undertaken by Prof. Davies, of Woolwich; Hon. Capt. Devereux, R.N.; J. Narrien; and Major Procter, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Rural economy was taken by the Rev. W. Hickey and the Rev. W. L. Rham, vicar of Winkfield.

Manufactures and machinery were by T. Bradley, Professor of Geometrical Drawing, Woolwich, and King's College, London; Edward Cowper, Professor of Manufacturing Art and Machinery, King's College, London; G. Dodd, author of many graphic descriptions of factories in the *Penny Magazine*; E. Norris, Royal Asiatic Society; A. Ross; J. T. Stanesby; A. Ure, M.D., F.R.S.

Philology, mental philosophy, government and political economy were by T. H. Key, A.M. Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Comparative Grammar at University College, London; W. D. Christie, A.M. Trinity College, Cambridge; J. Hoppus, Professor of Mental Philosophy, University College, London; George Long, A.M.; Rev. A. J. W. Morrison, A.M. Trinity College, Cambridge; T. E. May, barrister-at-law, House of Commons; and G. R. Porter, F.R.S., Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Law and jurisprudence were by J. H. Burton, advocate, Edinburgh; B. F. Duppa, barrister-at-law; T. Falconer, barrister-at-law; D. Jardine, A.M., barrister-at-law; George Long, A.M.; Mr. Serjeant Manning; J. Stark, advocate-general of Ceylon; W. J. Tayler, A.M. Trinity College, Cambridge; J. J. Lonsdale, and G. Willmore, A.M., barristers-at-law.

I have yet to deal with the great subjects of biography, history, and natural history, which may form the subject of another article.

C. Tomlinson.

Highgate, N.

There is in the Brighton Public Library a complete set of this invaluable work, bequeathed, among other books, by the editor, my late lamented friend, George Long, with the name of the contributor at the head of each article in his own handwriting. Another set is in the British Museum, as appears from Mrs. De Morgan's statement, in her 'Life of Augustus De Morgan' (p. 407):—

"This list of articles in the 'Penny Cyclopædia' is taken partly from a copy in the British Museum, in which all the articles have the names of the authors appended by the donor; and partly from the marked copy in Mr. De Morgan's possession."

F. E. A. Gasc.

Brighton.

It seems a curious omission that no list of the contributors to this excellent, and in many respects still valuable, work is given in the "bindable" part of the publication; but I am glad to be able to inform your querist that a list was given on the wrapper of at least some of the numbers in which it was issued. I happen to have preserved pp. 3 and 4 of the wrapper of the number for April, 1843, on which there is a pretty full list; and I

that he had to read the Church service in the Nonconformist Chapel of the cemetery; and Wittich not being a Churchman, his body could not be taken into the Episcopal Chapel. In the neighbouring churchyard of Hornsey lie the remains of Prof. Long's first wife; she was a West Indian, and was nursed by a black woman, who at the same time suckled her own son. As the foster children grew up they became strongly attached as brother and sister, and when the lady married the lad accompanied her to England. At her death he also pined away, and they were buried in the same grave. The epitaph states that in Jamaica he was the lady's "faithful slave," and in England her "faithful friend."

shall be glad to lend it on receiving the address of your correspondent. ROBT. GUY.

The Wern, Pollokshaws.

SHELL GROTTO (8th S. vi. 347, 437).—As this matter has been reopened, it may interest MR. WINSTANLEY and others if I append a few notes I made a year or so since. But the article in *Temple Bar* should certainly be read.

On entering the grotto by the present approach, you find yourself in a vaulted passage shaped like the letter S. This passage, which is about thirty feet in length, contains two small arched recesses, on the splay of which shell ornamentation has been begun, but not finished. The walls and vaulted ceiling are merely rough hewn. After walking about thirty feet, however, you pass under an archway into a circular chamber, whose centre is occupied by a massive and highly decorated pillar. The ambulatory round this pillar is, roughly, forty feet in length and the wall is richly decorated with shells. At the western side of this circular chamber there rises above your head, for a distance of perhaps seventeen feet, a cupola of small diameter and immediately below it another archway opens into another S-shaped passage, about the same length as that by which you enter, but, unlike that, very richly decorated. This passage finally leads you into a chamber, more or less rectangular, some twenty feet in length and ten feet in width. The chief features of this room are two pedestals, about three feet high, projecting from either end of the room. In the western wall there is a shallow recess, with pointed arch, and about four feet from the floor at its lowest part.

Now the whole of this subterranean cavern—to use a poor phrase—is, with the exception of the entrance passage, overlaid with millions of shells of some fifty different kinds in nearly as many distinct designs. Few of these designs are repeated. Speaking generally, the decorative system is one of panels, panel succeeding panel as you pass along. Some are wider than others, and some reach to five feet, some to four feet, and some to six, before the design of the panel is complete. Then above the panels you get the decoration of the vault. Some of the panels are coffin-shaped, and above these is a heart; but, apart from this peculiar feature, there is a variety of interesting symbols employed—flowers, fruits, and the celestial bodies being the most frequent. The arched recess in the rectangular chamber is occupied by a representation of the rising or setting sun; and beyond the rays you have a series of stars. Altogether, there are about two thousand square feet of wall absolutely covered with shells inlaid in a fine series of conventional designs.

The shell chiefly used is that of the small winkle—the dog-winkle as it is often called—and of the larger shells, those of oysters, mussels, whelks, and limpets are particularly noticeable. These shells are imbedded in a very hard dark-brown cement, which is not unlike flint.

The grotto was discovered in 1837, and on entrance being effected an oak door and table and some rude oak seats were found in the rectangular room. These, I was sorry to learn, were subsequently sold by the new tenant or lessee. The roof, too, of this chamber, which had been damaged in breaking in, was also removed, and is now occupied by a plain wooden vault. The present entrance passage was, I think, the remoter part of the grotto, and the original entrance was from the west. This may account for the unfinished state of the former.

The above are the notes I made on the spot. They could, I have little doubt, be amplified by comparison with other examples, if any one who has the leisure would take the matter up. I may add that some very fair photographs of the grotto, taken by flash light, may be obtained.

ARTHUR MONTEFIORE.

Mr. Walcott's account follows closely the description given in an older book, 'The Land we Live In.' But there it is said that "the cave was old." EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

THE TOMB OF QUEEN ELIZABETH (8th S. vi. 368).—The account of the examination of the vault containing the coffin of Queen Elizabeth is to be found in Dean Stanley's 'Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' third edition, 1869, p. 668 *et seq.* (Appendix). There is given a drawing of the "original inscription.....the Tudor badge, a full double rose, deeply but simply incised in outline on the middle of the cover; on each side the august initials E. R, and below the memorable date 1603." A note says:—

"The prominence of this double rose on the Queen's coffin is illustrated by one of the epitaphs given in Nichols's 'Progresses,' p. 251:—

Here in this earthen pit lie withered,
Which grew on high the *white rose* and *the red*."

The date of the examination was, no doubt, 1869. On p. 655, Stanley says, "It was at the close of 1868 that Mr. Doyne C. Bell.....called my attention," &c. Facing p. 681 there is an engraving of "The Coffin of James I., Elizabeth of York, and Henry VII., as seen on the opening of the vault in 1869." And on p. 636 it is said of this last vault that "at its entrance was placed a tablet inscribed, 'This vault was opened by the Dean, February 11, 1869.'" This was the last vault examined in this search, which began with the vault containing the coffin of the great Duke of Argyll, &c. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Doubtless the description of this structure and its contents inquired for by T. F. F. is that he will find on pp. 139-40 of the Supplement, 1869,

to Dean Stanley's 'Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey.' See likewise the foot-note on p. 155, as above. F. G. S.

Dean Stanley had the joint vault of Mary and Elizabeth opened in 1869; the coffin of Elizabeth was found resting on and crushing that of her sister. Queen Elizabeth's wooden coffin had much perished. An illustration of the centre fragment of the coffin-lid was reproduced from 'The Tombs of the Kings of England,' by J. Charles Wall (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.) in the *Antiquary* for March, 1892. As there shown, the Tudor rose is between the initials E. R. and surmounting the date 1603. H. G. Griffinhoofe.

34, St. Petersburg Place, W.

Phenomena of the Midnight Sun (8th S. vi. 308, 375).—Du Chaillu could, of course, have midnight sun, for some midsummer days, at the latitude 66° 32′, commonly marked as the Arctic circle, but it is equally visible those days without approaching within sixty English miles of that circle; and tourists ascend the river Tornea to see it from a hill far short even of 65° 42′, which we may call at sea the Summer Arctic circle. This appears by deducting fifty minutes of arc from the 66° 32′, namely 16′ for the sun's semidiameter, and 34′ for the raising of his image by refraction. Again we must add the same 50′ to find the latitude of the Winter Arctic circle. We enter the Summer Arctic circle or Midnight Sun circle, when the midsummer sun does not wholly set, but a part of him remains over the northern horizon. But we do not enter the Winter Arctic circle, or Sunless Noon circle, as long as any of the sun remains visible on the south horizon every day of December. We can only lose this at 67° 22′. The two circles, at 65° 42′ and 67° 22′, should be marked on all maps, because they are visible by these two plain phenomena, whereas the theoretical Arctic circle, always marked, has no visible quality at all. The area of the winter Arctic regions is but six-sevenths of the summer Arctic regions. I doubt whether there is any town or village within the winter circle, whereas the maps of Norway and Russia show plenty within the summer circle. E. L. G.

The Rev. John Pickford, by a passing slip, refers to Trondhjem Cathedral as "one of the grandest specimens of pure Norman style, dating as early as 1033." As a matter of fact, there is much more thirteenth century about it than eleventh. I find in my diary, dated June 15, 1892, the following, under "Trondhjem":—

"The cathedral, which is built of a grey stone, is of most interesting character. The actual old work is some of it Norman, but mostly of exquisite Early English character—of the selfsame date as is the thirteenth century work at Westminster Abbey and Salisbury and Ely Cathedrals. It was completed about A.D. 1240. A great number of the craftsmen who helped to rear it were Englishmen. A work of very conservative restoration is taking place. The State allows about 4,300*l.* a year towards this, and, at the rate the work is going on, it is computed that the renovation of the fabric will be completed in or about A.D. 1925. It is at this cathedral the kings of Norway and Sweden are crowned."

I may add that the choir of this cathedral is a fine example of pure Early English work. We have nothing, to my mind, better in this country. Forming one of a large party who were on the top of the North Cape at midnight on July 20–21, 1892, we hung out a large coloured poster, entitled "Pleasure Cruises in the Land of the Midnight Sun," one of the many with which London was placarded that summer. After some consideration, we decided that, although the surroundings were imposing, they were as nothing to the poster—especially as regarded colour. Harry Hems.

Fair Park, Exeter.

Arabella: Annabella (8th S. vi. 325).—In families of Jewish origin the name of Annabella is not uncommon. I know of one family where the Annabella can be traced back for one hundred and fifty years. Discarding the Latin derivation, erudite Jews declare Annabella to be a compound of Hannah and Bilhah. B. P.

New York.

Continuation of 'Edwin Drood' (8th S. vi. 348, 418).—The following letter is in my collection:—

4th Dec., 1878.

My dear Sir,—I can only suppose that *another* false report of my having finished 'Edwin Drood' has been set afloat in America. I was asked to finish the story soon after Dickens's death, and *positively refused*. Any assertion or newspaper report which associates me in any way with any attempted completion of the story is absolutely false. I shall be obliged if you will at once communicate this reply of mine to Mr. Barnes, with my authority to publicly contradict the rumour which has deceived him and which may deceive others.....Very truly yours, Wilkie Collins.

To George Barnett Smith, Esq.

C. L. Lindsay.

Three-eyed Peacock Feathers (8th S. vi. 287).—I have inquired about this order from my brother-in-law, who is himself a Mandarin of "One-eye Peacock Feather," and he tells me that the "three-eye" is the highest grade of the order, and the badge is formed by arranging three peacock's feathers so as to show the eyes at the side of the cap or head-dress.

B. Florence Scarlett.

'Once a Week' (8th S. vi. 427).—This "publication" was not, as Engineer seems to think, a "paper," at all events in the sense of a newspaper; and I should have thought that it was still well known to the world of letters, as, when first started, in 1859, it was illustrated by Millais, Tenniel, Charles Keene, F. Walker, Lawless, &c.; while among our contributors were Miss Marti-

nean, Charles Reade, Sir John Bowring, Tennyson, and Swinburne. It lived a month or so short of twenty-one years, and was published during most of that time by Messrs. Bradbury & Evans. Mr. Samuel Lucas (of the *Times*) was its first editor, and I succeeded him. A set of *Once a Week* is very scarce, and if Engineer does not succeed in getting the number that he requires, I will, with pleasure, have any extract that he wishes copied out for him; but I would rather not lend, even to a writer in 'N. & Q.,' a book that, if lost, could not be easily replaced. E. Walford, M.A.

Ventnor.

Obelisk: Wellbeloved (8th S. vi. 385).—The Rev. Charles Wellbeloved was the curator of the Philosophical Society's museum at York and the author of a work on Roman York, entitled 'Eburacum.' He died in 1858, aged eighty-nine, having been sixty-six years minister of the St. Saviourgate Unitarian Chapel in that city. The Rev. John Kenrick (or Kendrick), mentioned in the register extract, married Mr. Wellbeloved's daughter Lætitia in 1821, succeeded him in the curatorship and in the ministry of the same chapel, and wrote his 'Life.' He died in 1877, in his ninetieth year, and his wife in 1879. Both gentlemen were able antiquaries and authors. The account of Kenrick in 'D. N. B.,' xxxi. 15, mentions his being with Charles Wellbeloved's son John when the latter died at Homburg.

W. C. B.

Source of Quotation Wanted (8th S. vi. 128, 172, 418).—

> How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,

Not from Tickell. It is from Congreve's 'Mourning Bride.' Mr. Hooper will find it quoted by Johnson in 'Lives of the Poets' ("Congreve"). Johnson says, "If I were required to select from the whole mass of English poetry the most poetical paragraph, I know not what I could prefer to an exclamation in 'The Mourning Bride,'" &c. And Boswell also records that Johnson said in conversation that "the description of the temple in 'The Mourning Bride' was the finest poetical passage he had ever read" (Boswell's 'Johnson,' ed. Birkbeck-Hill, vol. ii. p. 85).

D. C. T.

Joshua Jonathan Smith (8th S. iv. 308, 497; v. 72, 238, 435; vi. 17, 198, 373).—In a letter, dated Oct. 31, 1813, written by Lady Hamilton to Horatia Nelson, the Smiths are mentioned as Colonel and Mrs. Smith. Should not the correct name of their Richmond residence be Heron Court? The misspelling is traceable to the address written by an illiterate young cousin of her ladyship, thus: "To the Right Hob. Lady Hambleton, hering Cort, Richmond." In the letter which it covered the writer expressed his inability to visit her, giving as reason: "I declare my small Cloaths are Scandoulos and my hat has the Crown part nearly off."

Hilda Gamlin.

Camden Lawn, Birkenhead.

"Blenkard": "London Flower" (8th S. vi. 89, 398).—May not the former expression mean some kind of strong ale? Bailey has, "To *blink* beer, to keep it unbroached till it grows sharp." If this is so, then *blenkard* is probably only another name for "Hull cheese," which John Taylor, the Water Poet, in his 'A Verry Merry Wherry-Ferry Voyage,' describes as

> "much like a loafe out of a brewer's basket, it is composed of two simples, mault and water, in one compound, and is cousin germane to the mightiest ale in England."

F. C. Birkbeck Terry.

Burial in Point Lace (8th S. v. 69, 132, 255; vi. 54, 237).—Col. Prideaux, at the last reference, misquotes, probably owing to a slip of the pen or an error of the press, a well-known passage in Horace's 'Ars Poetica.' He writes:—

> Ubi plura nitent, non ego paucis
> Offendo maculis.

This should, of course, read—

> Ubi plura nitent.....non ego paucis
> Offendar maculis.

Whether the *macula* I have pointed out in the quotation is attributable to Col. Prideaux himself, or to Cibber, whom he states to have also applied the verses to Anne Oldfield, or to the printer; whether it was one which *incuria fudit*, or which *humana parum cavit natura*, I venture to think that the proverbial accuracy of 'N. & Q.' demands that it should be removed.

George Brackenbury.

19, Tite Street, Chelsea.

[The line is correctly given in Cibber's 'Apology,' ed. Lowe.]

£. s. d. (8th S. vi. 387).—Mr. Wolferstan's difficulty arises from a confusion between the historical and modern meanings of these symbols. At one time the same coins and the same monetary terms were practically current throughout Western Europe, *£. s. d.* everywhere standing for *libra*, *solidi*, and *denarii*. The *libra*, which was a money of account, and not a coin, represented the value of a pound's weight of silver, or 5,760 grains troy; while the Italian *lira* and the French *livre* (now usually called a franc), the lineal representatives of the *libra*, contain about 77 grains of silver, or about one seventy-fifth part of its original amount. In Scotland the debasement was not so great, a pound Scots being worth 20*d.* English, or twice as much as the Italian *lira*. The Roman *solidus* was originally a gold coin containing about 70 grains of gold, or rather more than our half-sovereign, which weighs nearly 62 grains. This also had come to be not an actual coin, but merely a money

of account, representing one-twentieth of a pound of silver, or 288 grains. This has been debased in the same proportion as the other coins, a pound of silver being now coined into 66 shillings instead of 20, as would have been the case if the original standard had been maintained. That an Italian *soldo* and a French *sou* should now be worth only a ha'penny, while the English shilling, which historically represents the same coin, is worth twenty-four times as much, shows how much less rapid the debasement of the coinage has been in England. The penny, representing one-twelfth of a *solidus*, was the Roman *denarius*, which is the Italian *denaro* and the French *denier*. This was originally a silver coin containing 24 grains of silver, and hence we still reckon 24 grains = 1 dwt. In the time of Edward I. it had sunk to 22½ grains, or a little heavier than our threepenny bit, the ratio to the pound of silver being, however, maintained, the Tower or mint pound of silver being reckoned at 5,400 grains instead of 5,760, so that 240 silver pennies of 22½ grains still went to a Tower pound of silver. From the time of Edward I. the debasement of our coinage was rapid. In the reign of Edward III. the silver penny was 18 grains, in that of Henry IV. it was 15 grains, in that of Edward IV. it was 12 grains, in that of Henry VIII. it was 10 grains, in that of Edward VI. it was 8 grains, and it is now 7½ grains, or one-third of the weight in the reign of Edward I., while the debasement in France has been twenty-four or twenty-five time as much. ISAAC TAYLOR.

"AULD KIRK" (8th S. vi. 367).—When we Scotsmen designate whiskey as the "Auld Kirk," we indicate our preference for the beverage as that which is of ourselves, and that which deserves our regard by comparison with anything that can be imported. We know what our kirk is, and we shall not lightly see her disestablished by the ambitious outsider. Other distillations may be offered, and may be looked at and even tasted, but the old is better. For that there can be no efficient substitute, and therefore we mean to keep it. It was finally settled, long ago, by our national bard that "freedom and whiskey gang thegither," and from this position we have not the remotest intention to retire. Foreigners and those longing to despoil the teinds may cry their fill, but it is ours to defend our birthright.

> Let half-starved slaves in warmer skies
> See future wines, rich clust'ring, rise;
> Their lot auld Scotland no'er envies,
> But blithe and frisky,
> She eyes her freeborn, martial boys
> Tak aff their whisky.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Helensburgh, N.B.

CELLIWIG (8th S. vi. 67, 132, 292).—I am obliged to the REV. CANON TAYLOR, the learned author of 'Words and Places,' for his kind assistance in identifying the Celliwig of the 'Historical Triads of the Island of Britain,' with King Arthur's principal coronation city Silchester. Just as MR. HUGHES, who is evidently a Welshman, would have liked to have placed Celliwig in Wales, so, being myself of a West-country family, I had a disposition to have placed it in Somersetshire, at Ilchester, if I could have done so with any support from the authorities. But independently of the reasons given by CANON TAYLOR, based upon the Roman name of Silchester, other authorities point, I find, with overwhelming force to the conclusion that Silchester is the Celliwig of the Triads.

The name is formed from *Calleva vicis*, that is, "the Juriadiction" or "Vicariate" or "Bailiwick" of Calleva. Silchester was, like London, which at one time was called London Wick, governed in the time of King Arthur by a consul, who practically would be what Cicero calls "the Vicarius," or representative of the king, exercising the royal *vicis*, *i.e.* "jurisdiction," "Vicarius proprii est qui vicem alicujus gerit" (Cicero, 'Rosc. Am.,' 38 *a med.*). So the apostles are called "Vicarii Christi," and the Præfectus Urbis of the city of Rome had his shadow in the "spectabilis vicarius urbis æternæ" ('Cod. Theod.,' *init.*), who bore and exercised the *vicis* of the Præfectus Urbis in his absence, or in such matters as the Præfectus Urbis permitted him to attend to; and as, after Constantine's establishment, the bishops of Rome were permitted to exercise the same functions which the Papas or Popes of the French sees anciently exercised in their respective towns, they (the bishops of Rome) took from their civil office and jurisdiction the old title of "Vicarii Urbis,' and subsequently, emboldened by one successful usurpation after another, blossomed forth at length into the apostolic "Vicarii Christi." Calleva Vicis in Saxon times became Calleva Wick, in Welsh Celliwig, and later on, like many other Romano-British cities, it lost, so far as its name was concerned, the *vicis* (significant of jurisdiction), and was known only by the addition of the *Castrum* (the fortified camp or castle), becoming then *Calleva Castrum*, or Silchester. I may also state here that, from researches made since my first query, I think it is not improbable that at the time the Triad was first orally composed, the district given in the Triad as "Cornwall" actually then embraced the district where Silchester is situate, although subsequently, after the destruction of the Arthurian dynasty, the boundaries of Cornwall gradually became restricted to the present limits of the county. Before joining in an unwarrantable cry against the valuable records of his ancient people, MR. HUGHES would do well to peruse carefully the works of that most learned and illustrious bard Iolo Morganwg. I read these thirty years ago, and ever since I have had a

profound respect for the 'Triads of the Island of Britain.' The Welsh bards had as their motto (of course in Welsh) "The Truth against the World"; and although sometimes they may have made mistakes, they never intentionally placed lies in their records. Would that we could say this of all our mediæval and modern "historians"!

As to Edinburgh, the native historians are against MR. HUGHES, and they claim, and their claims are supported by the weight of authority (including modern excavations *in situ*), that Dun Edin was an ancient fortress and town long before the Saxons came to Britain. They reject the derivation of the name from King Edwyn. Just as I think the Welsh have a right to respectful hearing in matters affecting their history, so I do not see why we should not grant the same right when claimed by Scotsmen, more especially when their claims are supported by independent testimony—that of the Welsh bards.

SHACKLETON HALLETT.

1, Hare Court, Temple.

The utter destruction of Silchester by Ælla seems impossible, nor is twenty-three years a sufficient interval to allow for the conversion of the site into a ploughed field, with those enormous walls still erect. We need centuries for Darwin's worms to raise a vegetable mould over the foundations, which probably stood till removed for the construction of the adjoining village. Besides, who shall fix the chronology of Arthur so closely as twenty-three years? We have to deal with an indefinite period, ranging between A.D. 449, *temp.* Vortigern, and 577, date of the battle of Deerham, thus involving the careers of various personages. Then Silchester is known as Segontium, or Caer Segont, from a Celtic Hercules; and, given Celliwig = forest, it compares very well with Latin *silva*, so Sil-Chester, from the Pamber forest in which it lies. A. HALL.

There is a place in Pembroke called Gelliwick, but this name is supposed to have a Norse derivation. See Davies's 'Gower.'

ALEX. G. MOFFAT.

COW-DUNG FOR FUEL (8th S. iv. 226, 277, 377, 417).—I have just come across the following curious passage, which shows that "cassons" ought to pay tithe:—

"Focalia, quæ colliguntur de stercoribus animalium, continentur appellatione lignorum, et sic decimari debent."

Quoted in Ducange, *s.v.* "Focale," from Lindwodus, but without a proper reference. J. T. F.

Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.

POEM ON NAMES (8th S. vi. 407).—The publication in question is probably a *brochure* of seventy-two pages, published in 1859 by Simpkin, Marshall & Co., and entitled 'Surnames Metrically Arranged and Classified.' The author's name is given on the title-page as "Thomas Clark, Esq."; but this was, I believe, a pseudonym assumed by a Mr. Simpkin, father-in-law of Henry Bohn, of Bohn's libraries. The whole thing is mere doggerel. Mr. Bohn has characteristically written "laborious trifling" on the fly-leaf of a copy he gave me.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

RAFFMAN (8th S. vi. 387).—MR. HOOPER inquires about the meaning of *raffman*, and his query leads me to say that as raffmen were tallow chandlers, and, according to his statement, were dealers in rushes, I will account for their being so.

Many years ago the common rush dipped in grease was the ordinary light of the common people. Early in the autumn rushes were cut and carried into the houses wholesale in immense bundles. They were there peeled (three-fourths of the peel or rind being taken off), the remainder being left to give support to the rush during its use. These rushes then *en masse* were dipped into boiling grease. They were then placed in racks near the ceiling of a kitchen or back kitchen, and in three or four weeks would be ready. When wanted for use a great bundle would be taken down and placed in a suitable brass or earthenware dish, and one by one would be burnt in a candlestick made for the purpose, being a slight iron stem fixed in a wooden stump or clog, at the top of which was a contrivance similar to a pair of pliers, in which the rush was placed to burn, and as it burned down towards the pliers the rush was moved on, until it was wholly consumed, when another would be taken from a tray, and so in the course of a long winter's evening one candlestick would sacrifice thirty or forty rushes. Many years ago I have been witness to this method of lighting in Wales.

Old customs linger longest in the West, but in the time of "John Cambridge, a Mayor of Norwich in the fifteenth century," who mentions in his will John Gooselyn, rafman or tallow-chandler, a ready purchaser of rushes, it is most probable that he bought his rushes for this primitive style of lighting. WILLIAM PAYNE.

Southsea.

MR. HOOPER will find the explanation he requires in Mr. Bardsley's 'English Surnames,' p. 355, where certain raffmen, living at Norwich in the fourteenth century, are mentioned. A raffman seems to have been a dealer in lumber, shearings of cloth, riff-raff of other kinds, waste materials, and riff-raff generally. ISAAC TAYLOR.

Over the entrance to almost any timber yard in Hull, which is pre-eminently a timber port, may be seen the inscription "raff merchant" or "raff yard." An application to a timber merchant there would bring a definite answer. The word is not

unlikely to be of the same sort as *raft* and *rafter*, rough poles, of small diameter, with the bark on. In 1645 one Robert Eliot, of London, was an apprentice to a "raftsman," and went into Yorkshire on his master's business, 'Discovery of a Horrid and Cruel Murther,' 1662. W. C. B.

Pym's Amateur Theatre (8th S. vi. 427).—Robert John Pym, proprietor of the once well-known Amateur Theatre, was in the early part of the century a provincial actor. In 1812 he was in old Jerrold's company at Southend. A few years later, obtaining through interest the appointment of Bag-bearer to the Registrars of the Court of Chancery (the duties of which comprised, I believe, the preparation of the daily cause lists), he quitted the professional stage and built a neat little private theatre at the back of his house in Wilson Street, where he frequently acted with the aspirants for whose use the house was designed. Besides Elton many actors of note began there, among others John Reeve, Strickland, Marston, Holl, Selby, and Belford. The little playhouse is memorable to me as the place where at an early age (in 1846) I saw my first play. The farce that night was 'The Review,' in which Pym acted Caleb Quotem. As well as I remember, he had something of the brisk, bustling style of Harley, whose line of business he chiefly played. In that or the following year he gave up the place, which continued, however, to be used as a theatre until 1853 or later. Pym died at his house in Holford Square, Pentonville, September 16, 1866, aged seventy-nine. Wm. Douglas.

1, Brixton Road.

'The Artist' (8th S. vi. 389).—Under this name there were published, in 1809-10, two volumes of collected 'Essays relative to Painting, Poetry, Sculpture, Architecture, the Drama, Discoveries of Seamen, and various other Subjects.' The compilation was edited by Prince Hoare, Secretary of the Royal Academy, and author of some twenty long-forgotten dramas. Possibly these essays (Hoare himself wrote several of them) may have been reprinted from the periodical referred to by Mr. Guy. Oswald, O.S.B.

Fort Augustus, N.B.

Mr. Prince Hoare was the editor (or author) of this publication. It must have been resumed, or continued beyond the date mentioned by Mr. Guy, because there are two quarto volumes of it.

R. R.

Boston, Lincolnshire.

This sixpenny monthly was reissued in January, 1880. Each number contained thirty-two pages, and in size it was rather less than the *Antiquary* and a bit larger than 'N. & Q.' It was "Printed by William John Perry, of 22, Cursitor Street, London, E.C., and published by William Reeves, at 185, Fleet Street, London, E.C." The title-page of the year's bound volume reads: "The Artist and Journal of Home Culture, January to December. London, Wells Gardner, Darton & Co., 2, Paternoster Buildings, E.C. Price, in cloth, 8s. 6d." The last volume I have of it is that for 1883; but the publication appears to have been continued to a later date, as in the December part I see "The Editor regrets that Mr. Ruskin's second lecture has been 'crowded out,' but it will be published, if possible, next month."

Harry Hems.

Fair Park, Exeter.

I can inform your correspondent that the *Artist* first appeared on March 14, 1807, and that it continued until August 1, 1807, when the reader was "bid farewell." It was in twenty-one numbers, each number being separately paged. It commenced again in 1809; went on during 1809, and contained 422 pages, paged continuously, when it stopped. The title and contents appeared to the first volume in 1810. On the title, "Edited by Prince Hoare," vol. i., and date 1810. The second volume also has similar title and contents, "Edited by Prince Hoare," dated 1810. Both volumes are printed by Mercier & Co., London. I have both volumes perfect and complete. Who was Prince Hoare? Chas. Golding.

Colchester.

[See 'Dict. Nat. Biog.']

Plan of Monastery (8th S. vi. 309, 376).—If M. will send his address I shall be glad to give him a plan of the Carthusian Priory of Mount Grace. G. W. Tomlinson.

Huddersfield.

Simonds (8th S. vi. 309, 396).—Peter Simond, the London merchant, who was father to Lady St. John and Lady Trevelyan, was of Huguenot refugee origin. His father, somewhile *pasteur* of Embrun, in Dauphiné, had in 1686 found refuge in Zealand, and ended his days in Holland. But for some twelve or fifteen years, from 1688 onwards, he ministered to the French Protestant colony settled at the Cape of Good Hope, and there it was that his son, the subject of this inquiry, was born in 1691. H. W.

New University Club.

"Humby's Hotel" and "Paddy O'Rafferty" (8th S. vi. 367).—There is a note (4th S. vii. 472) which gives an extract from the *Ladies' Own Journal* of January 21, 1871, about this song. The writer of the extract attributes it to Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," who, he says, used to sing it, but said that he would never publish it. He adds that it may have been taken down from Hogg's singing and printed. The writer of the note (Dr. Charles Rogers) says that the song may have been a parody on 'Peggy O'Rafferty,'

which "was composed by Robert Tannahill, and is included in every edition of his works."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ISLAND OF BARBADOS (8th S. vi. 26, 173, 279).—In the final chorus of the burletta 'Inkle and Yarico,' the scene of which is laid in the island, we get an idea of how the name of the island was pronounced in this country in the early part of the present century. The chorus begins:—

Come let us dance and sing,
While all Barbadoes' bells shall ring,
Love scrapes the fiddle string
And Venus plays the lute.

The second syllable appears from this to have been long. JNO. H.

In a letter received by me lately from a son of the late Bishop of Barbados, it is stated that the above spelling alone is correct. He adds, "The name is an adjective of the singular number, being derived from the bearded fig—a kind of banyan, which grows plentifully there." E. WALFORD.

Ventnor.

"HOODLUM" (8th S. iv. 17, 157, 274, 337; vi. 276).—I frequently hear "scodlum" and "soodles" applied to dawdling, unthrifty, loafing fellows, although I never heard they were so called after a leader named Sood. It seems to me this is one of the fanciful derivations so detested by Prof. Skeat. My own impression is that "soodlum" and "hoodlum" are mere variations of "noodles" and "noodlum." The great unwashed are rather given to such play on words. R. R.

Boston, Lincolnshire.

N. WHITTOCK (8th S. vi. 288, 413).—Whittock was painstaking, industrious, strictly honest, and good tempered, but tainted with the greed of a true hack writer. He produced many technical works for artisans, full of plates; an early work was a pictorial French and English primer, but too childish for London or Paris, because bilingual infancy is unknown. He projected a series of illustrated manuals: Perspective, Geography, Heraldry, but they were swamped by Weale's series. The last was a good and useful book; but the subject is not taught in schools, and it is altogether inadequate for genealogical research.

P. N. ROW.

SECOND-HAND BOOK PRICES (8th S. vi. 406).—Woe worth the day when there shall come into the pleasant world of books anything so terrible as that committee or conference which MR. C. F. S. WARREN desires. Better is it that he should be fleeced in his pious quest for *Synodalia* than that the avocation of book-hunting should be deprived of one bit of its uncertainty, the element which gives to it not the least of its many charms. Second-hand dealers have their "guinea-pigs," and they sit at the feet of Quaritch, besides seeing lists and catalogues innumerable by which they range their prices; but the cost of cast-off volumes to the tradesman is uncertain, their condition varies, the incidence of demand alters month by month, and there are such differences between the circumstances of this man and that, that it would be hard to get any good result from an incipient "union" like that suggested. The seller himself would lose legitimate satisfaction could he never offer a customer a copy of something at 3*l.* 10*s.* for which somebody else was asking 5*l.* Do not let us do anything to degrade second-hand book-buying from the rank of a sport to the level of a grim business-like transaction. ST. SWITHIN.

I, for one, hope that MR. WARREN'S suggestion will not be carried out, or one of the pleasures of life—that of hunting for "bargains"—will be lost us. Certainly the prices of second-hand books appear to be somewhat arbitrary. I have before me now two lists, in one of which Dyce's Beaumont and Fletcher (Moxon, 1843) is offered at 6*l.* 15*s.*, in the other at 10*l.* 10*s.* The descriptions are precisely the same; each is a fine copy. One of the lists, however, is dated April, 1893, the other October, 1894. Again, here are two lists, in one of which Gosse's 'Poetical Works of Thomas Lovell Beddoes' (Temple Library) is offered new at 4*s.*; in the other, second-hand, at 7*s.* 6*d.* Some time since I bought a faulty copy of Lyte's 'Herbal' for 10*s.*; a copy not a whit better was offered to me last week, as a bargain, at 21*s.* More glaring instances of discrepancy than these might easily be given, but, as I have said, a good deal of the pleasure of buying old books is due to this fact, and there are, of course, many circumstances besides the actual value of the book which must be taken into account. C. C. B.

The war of trade competition would, it is to be feared, prevent an agreement upon a common standard of sale value of a second-hand book, and it may be that the diverse prices quoted for the same book are simply due to the different initial cost to the bookseller. Undoubtedly it would be in the interest of the owner of books about to pass to the second-hand bookseller if some standard could be made. Recently some two hundred books, sent to the invitation of a dealer who advertises himself as giving "utmost cash value," in the result showed a vast difference between the buying and selling estimate of value, for one only of the books in question appeared directly afterwards in the buyer's catalogue at over five times what was remitted for the whole parcel, and subsequent inquiry elicited the fact that it was sold at that price. S. G. C.

THOMAS RANDOLPH (8th S. vi. 186).—J. D. C., writing to the *Athenæum* of Aug. 11, styles Randolph "of the fastest of the sets which nick-

named Milton 'The Lady.'" What evidence is there that Randolph was exceptionally "fast"? It is hardly fair to judge him by his works. A youngster in his twenties may praise sack and the sex without being an immoderate lover of those gifts of Nature. Randolph only followed the fashion of his time, and 'A Pastoral Courtship' may be placed by the side of Carew's 'Rapture' as a mere exercise in amorous writing. Some of our most illustrious poets would come badly off if the earlier effusions of their muse were the touchstone by which their moral character was tested.

Randolph loved good company, and was of a lively and convivial temperament. To use his own words, he was a "jovial lad." In his 'Eclogue to Master Jonson,' he describes his studies at Cambridge, which were certainly not compatible with a fast life. But there is better evidence than his own statements. Amongst the 'State Papers' is an important letter, dated Aug. 11, 1629, from Bishop Mawe, of Bath and Wells, to Henry, Earl of Holland, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. In this letter, of whose existence Mr. Hazlitt does not seem to be aware, the bishop strongly recommends Thomas Randolph, B.A., to the Chancellor as "one of extraordinary parts and learning." He says he has no friends to solicit for him but the Bishop of Lincoln, under whom he was bred at Westminster, and the writer himself, under whom he has lived for four years in Trinity College, Cambridge ('Cal. State Papers, Domestic Series,' 1629–31, pp. xix, 34). The bishop, in his capacity of Master of Trinity, must have been well acquainted with Randolph, and it is hard to suppose that he would have given this testimonial to his character if he had been the "fast young man" that J. D. C. imagines him to have been.

I agree with J. D. C. and your valued correspondent C. C. B. that a critical edition of Randolph is much wanted. Nor would an editor be far to seek. The accomplished scholar to whom we are indebted for the admirable edition of Milton which is now in course of issue from the Pitt Press, and who is himself a distinguished ornament of the college of which Randolph was a fellow, would render a service to literature by taking in hand a complete and "up-to-date" edition of the works of this thoroughly English writer.

W. F. Prideaux.

Jaipur, Rajputana.

"Photogram" (8th S. vi. 326).—Mr. W. E. Wilson says: "An attempt is being made to introduce this word into our language." The gradual adoption of "photogram" to signify a picture made by light has been proceeding for many years, and though it has recently received a spurt in England, the attempt is not new. In December, 1866, in the *Scientific American* the use of the word was strongly advocated by the Rev. A. C. Kimber, and a discussion arose in which several journals, including the *New York Times* took part. Some years later the word was given in a supplement to Webster's 'Dictionary,' and more recently the American 'New International Dictionary' gives it as a standard word. Some two years ago the *Canadian Photographic Journal* commenced to consistently use the word "photogram," and a year ago an English journal called the *Photogram* made a point of using it. One of the most important firms of photographic book publishers also use it in all their publications. Several photographers and photographic material dealers in England use it either occasionally or regularly, and such journals as the *Sketch*, the *Optician*, and others use it occasionally as an alternative for the older form "photograph." W. E. H.

"A blind alehouse" (8th S. vi. 368).—Probably this simply means an obscure alehouse. Halliwell illustrates this meaning of the word by a quotation from Gosson's 'Schoole of Abuse,' where Chenas is described as "a blind village in comparison of Athens." Further references are given to Cotgrave and Holinshed. The alehouse, of of course, might be a dark tenement, and so merit the epithet bestowed by Swift. Cp. 'Faerie Queene,' IV. xi. 2:—

Her threw into a dongeon deepe and blind.

But the obscurity of the situation is likely to have been the point aimed at in the description.

Thomas Bayne.

Helenburgh, N.B.

May not "blind" here be used in the sense of "unseen; out of public view; private" (cf. Ogilvie's 'Dictionary'). The 'Slang Dictionary' gives "blind"=a pretence, or make-believe. This meaning is quite popular nowadays, but whether it was so in Swift's time is an open question. We hear of many so-called "blind" businesses; occasionally—to instance one—a barber's shop, often a mere make-believe and a cover for a betting-house; hence, as one might say, a "blind" barber's. Of the alternatives given above, however, I am inclined to the view that the meaning implied by Swift was probably the former. C. P. Hale.

This phrase occurs in Etherege's 'Comical Revenge,' 1690: "Is the fidler at hand that us'd to play at the *blind alehouse?*" It is also to be found in the 'Life of Nich. Ferrar,' v. 183, 1818. We also read of *a blind path*, the meaning being unseen, not easily found, private. Gosson, in his 'Schoole of Abuse,' 1579, mentions Chenas, "a blind village in comparison of Athens." See 'N. & Q.,' 3rd S. v. 137.

Everard Home Coleman.

71, Brecknock Road.

Information for the People (8th S. vi. 306, 410).—If Mr. Spence will be kind enough to look

again, he will find both the words of the name of the painter spelt incorrectly. There are other things in his note I disagree with; but as I do not wish to get into a wrangle about so trifling a matter, they shall pass, and readers of 'N. & Q.' shall form their own judgment. If I had thought MR. SPENCE, or any one else, would have defended the paragraph I would not have sent it. R. R.

Boston, Lincolnshire.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (8th S. vi. 49).—

At the above reference you were good enough to insert a query from me as to the author of the lines :—

Believe not each aspersing tale, &c.

I have lately seen the lines quoted and attributed to Sheridan, but I cannot find them in any of R. B. Sheridan's plays. If any of your correspondents can furnish me with the correct reference I shall be greatly obliged. My object is literary research, not the solution of a puzzle.

R. F. BALL.

(8th S. vi. 167.)

Joy, joy, in London now, &c.

This is the first line of a poem on the death of Wallace, by Robert Southey, and is included in collections of his minor poems. EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

(8th S. vi. 369.)

Yet 'midst her towering fanes in ruin laid, &c.,

is from Heber ('Palestine,' l. 289). But W. T. should have written "climb," instead of "mount," in his third line. R. CLARK.

(8th S. vi. 429.)

The source of the somewhat misquoted quotation—

The hills of heaven,
Where I shall never win,

is clearly the ancient Scottish ballad called 'The Demon Lover.' Here are the passage and its context :—

"O what hills are yon, yon pleasant hills,
That the sun shines sweetly on?"
"O yon are the hills o' heaven," he said,
"Where you will never win."

JOHN W. BONE.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

New English Dictionary. Edited by Jas. A. H. Murray, LL.D. D—Deceit and F—Fang. 2 parts. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

APPRECIABLE progress is being made with this monumental undertaking, and it begins now to seem as if middle-aged scholars need not despair of seeing the perfected work. A long period was occupied in marshalling and drilling the materials, but now that the task of discipline is over progress is really rapid. Vols. iii. and iv. are now both begun, the first instalment of the earlier volume appearing under the direction of Dr. Murray, and that of the later under the care of Mr. Henry Bradley. A change, the expediency of which cannot be doubted, has been made in the method of publication. Quarterly sections began on November 13, and each quarter-day will, it is hoped, see a further instalment. By this arrangement the work as it progresses becomes immediately available, and scholars are practically saved, so far as regards some words, a year's waiting. A, B, C, and E are already accessible, and D and F, of which instalments are now given, are, we are assured, far advanced. In the D part we have 1,200 main articles and 1,800 words. The editor draws special attention to some two dozen special words, such as *daffodil, dais, damask, damsel, day, debenture, death*, &c. The pretty name "daffadowndilly" is said to be a playful expansion of *daffodilly*. One is surprised to find no earlier quotation than Tusser. Very interesting is the account how *affodil* (*asphodel*) developed into *daffodil*, though no satisfactory account of the initial *d* has been obtained. In the form *affodel, daffodil* is forty years earlier in use than *daffadowndilly*. Under "Death" it is shown that the picturesque name of "Black Death" for the Plague is of wholly modern use, having been invented by Mrs. Markham. *Decanus*, the source of *dean*, was originally a term of astrology. The use of "Dear" at the outset of a letter is a point specially studied. The entire part is full of interest. Not less valuable is the F instalment. *Fairy* is a word on which much is said. Nothing is mentioned, however, about the derivation from Lat. *Fatum*. It used to be held that "Fatum, fée, fairy" was analagous to "Pratum, pré, prairie," but these opinions were held in the wicked old days of conjecture. *Fallacious* is adequately illustrated; but space might have been found for Milton's "fallacious bride," applied to Dalilah. "Fallacious muse" is quoted from Cowley. In the case of *fall* no fewer than one hundred senses are given, the searcher being provided with a phrase-key, or short index, to aid him through "its labyrinthine recesses." This word, which occupies more than twenty columns, ranks as a good second to *come*, the most voluminous word yet dealt with. Matter of curious research and of valuable suggestion arises on every page.

Tutte le Opere de Dante Alighieri. Nuovamente Revedute nel Testo da Dr. E. Moore. (Oxford, University Press.)

THAT a complete edition of the works of Dante should be issued under English editorship by English publishers shows how firmly established in this country is now the Dante cult. A handsomer or more convenient edition is not to be desired. So far as we have examined it, moreover, the text seems all that can be hoped. For the text of the 'Divina Commedia' De Witte furnishes the basis as for that of the 'Vita Nuova' and the 'In Monarchia.' In other works the text of Fraticelli has been taken. The various codices available have, however, been consulted, and recent textual criticism has been laid under contribution. In the text of the 'Convito' the gravest difficulty has been encountered, and in this existing printed texts have been closely revised. Fifty pages of index of proper names and *cose notabili* add to the value of what may claim to be the most serviceable and trustworthy portable edition of the whole of Dante now accessible.

The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. Edited by J. Logie Robertson, M.A. (Frowde.)

LIKE other works from the same press, this one-volume edition of the whole of Scott's poetry is issued in two forms, or rather upon two papers. In one form it is a substantial and handsome volume, in the other it is one of the thin elegant books which it is a luxury to regard, to open, to touch. We have already dwelt upon the beauties of get-up, and especially of the paper, in dealing with the Bibles, Shakspeare, Longfellow, &c., which have preceded this volume. Almost Mr. Frowde wins us into acceptance of what, if not a heresy, is at least an abandonment of all past convictions. By the side of Scott's "Waverley Novels," in forty-eight volumes, and other works, stand, and have long stood, the poetical works in twelve. Delightful volumes they are. Where,

however, shelf-room is exhausted and yet books necessary to knowledge or enjoyment multiply, we think how we could relieve the straining shelves and the groaning beams, and with a gain to comfort and ease of access decuple our collection by using only volumes such as the present. No great sacrifice is moreover involved. Take this edition of Scott. The text is better than that we have always consulted, the poems are all there, with the introductions and notes, the type is beautiful and legible to eyes in which vigour and brightness have long been dimmed. The book, moreover, is supple, light, beautiful. It will rest in the coat-pocket better than any single volume of the twelve, and if we take it out for a jaunt we have no fear of being gravelled for lack of matter as if we take 'Rokeby' or the 'Lady of the Lake.' The only thing against so doing is that the volume is so dainty it seems a shame to apply it to such uses. Still, again, when it is worn out a new copy is not a matter of a king's ransom. These reflections must be accepted in place of criticism. We say to Mr. Frowde, Go on and prosper, and give us in like form Wordsworth and Shelley and Burns, and as many volumes of the poets as the law privileges you to deal with in their entirety. When this work is accomplished we shall be ready, if asked, to suggest a few prose volumes worthy to keep them company.

Memorials of St. James's Palace. By Edgar Sheppard, M.A. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

A book such as the present is necessarily a compilation. It has none the less more than the attractions of a romance. Every page of it is interesting, and even as a collection of stories it has claims on attention. Going back, as it does, only to the time of Henry VIII., it has, of course, no such historical or antiquarian interest as the Tower or Westminster Abbey. Its record is, moreover, neither grim nor tragic, only human. Tragedy, of course, there is. We have the picture of Charles I. as a king a prisoner in the house in which as a prince, after the death there of his brother Henry, he held his court; are him, if the report is to be accepted, with his chamber full of soldiers, who smoke tobacco, uncover him in bed, and spit in his face. Here, and in all that concerns the worst of monarchs and best of men, all is tragedy. More often, however, there is the mingled pitifulness and comicality that constitute life shown in "the fierce light that beats upon a throne." Here we see George II. blubbering over the bed of his dying consort, and consoling her last moments with the promise, not more cynical than naïve, that after her death "il aura des maîtresses." Or, again, the scene is the childbed of Mary of Modena and the birth of the Pretender, who, Burnett and Gregorio Leti and one knows not how many more will swear, was no Stuart at all, but a child of obscure parentage seized to personate the dead infant of royalty, and in order to support James's tottering crown smuggled into the room in a warming-pan. One time, indeed, a genuine, if not ideally impressive tragedy is close at hand, when on August 2, 1786, George III., stooping to accept a proffered petition, receives the unavailing thrust from the over-sharpened knife of Margaret Nicholson. Not often, however, have we to deal either with tragedy nor with very tragical mirth. More often the walls look down upon stately solemnity and imposing ceremonial. These things are painted with scrupulous fidelity by the reverend author. Not in the least his fault is it that the ceremonies are better left to the imagination than seen at close hand. Not wholly friends to the empire are those who revealed the innermost secrets of the Napo'eonic court, with its washerwomen duchesses and what not. Our own royalty is all unlike the mushroom growth of Corsica. To appreciate at the full the court of the Georges and to maintain the theory of the divinity that hedges a throne it is better, perhaps, not to pasture incessantly upon court memoirs. Mr. Sheppard has, at least, presented a series of animated pictures, supplied much curious information, and brought into stronger light many secrets not of the prison-house, though St. James's has been used as such, but of the Palace House. His work overflows with illustrations of all sorts: reproductions of priceless pictures—one picture of Charles II. when a youth constitutes a history in itself—views of royal marriages and processions, reproductions from the priceless collection of London plates of Mr. Gardner or from the Crace collection, pictures of apartments, plate, furniture. The work has, indeed, unending interest, and, considering the difficulties in the way of the writer, is accomplished with commendable outspokenness as well as with exemplary ability.

With the new year comes the latest born of English magazines, the *Windsor Magazine* (Ward, Lock & Bowden). It is, as might be anticipated from its title, exceptionally loyal, having as its first illustration 'The Queen and the Baby Prince,' and presenting, in addition, a picture representing 'Four Generations of English Royalty.' In a wealth of letterpress and illustrations, 'Romances of Rings,' written and illustrated by Mr. Fred. Miller, appeals most directly to our readers. The whole is a remarkable sixpennyworth.

M. Édouard Rouveyer, of 76, Rue de Seine, Paris, to whom are owing many books of high antiquarian interest, promises a facsimile reprint of "Le Vraye et Parfaite Science des Armoiries; ov, L'Indice Armorial de fev Maistre Lovvan Geliot, Advocat.....Augmenté par Pierre Palliot, 1660, fol." The well-known compilation of Geliot, the Lyons poet and *avocat*, was enriched by Palliot, an eminent genealogist and publisher, with 5,000 armorial shields drawn by himself. The work, which enjoys great authority in France, will be issued in two folio volumes.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

Baker ("Next Issue").—Impossible to put the contents of a quart into a pint bottle. The press of matter compels our holding over many valuable contributions, yours included.

Corrigenda.—P. 452, col. 1, l. 15, for "ordained" read *consecrated*; p. 458, col. 2, l. 12, for "mislead" read *misled*.

Notice.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

OLD BIBLES.—TO COLLECTORS.—Miss FRY, of Tower House, 15, Cotham-road, Bristol, has some Genuine and some Facsimile Leaves of the Early Editions of the Bible and New Testament to DISPOSE OF.

MR. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON, of Eden Bridge, UNDERTAKES GENEALOGICAL and ANTIQUARIAN INVESTIGATIONS Professionally.—For Terms address to 12, Great Turnstile, London, W.C.

UNIVERSITY TYPE-WRITING OFFICE, OXFORD.—MSS. of all descriptions carefully COPIED by Competent Typists. Rare MSS. typed in Indelible Ink. Translations. Extracts copied and researches made at the Bodleian Library.—For all information address the SECRETARY.

TYPE-WRITING.—MSS., Scientific, and of all Descriptions, Copied. Special attention to work requiring care. Dictation Rooms (Shorthand or Type-writing). Usual Terms.—Misses E. B. & I. FARRAN, Hastings House, Norfolk-street, Strand, London (for seven years of 24, Southampton-street, Strand).

FOREIGN STAMPS.—COLLECTORS desiring GENUINE STAMPS at Low Prices should apply for our noted Approval Sheets, favourably known throughout the World. Lists gratis. Duplicates exchanged. Collections purchased. Estab. about 1870.
WINCH BROTHERS, Colchester.

STICKPHAST Paste *sticks.*

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—APARTMENTS in this healthy and pleasant winter resort, in a comfortably Furnished House, seven minutes from S.E. Railway, close to Mount Ephraim.—R. G., 42, Upper Grosvenor-road, Tunbridge Wells.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
BIRKBECK BANK.
Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London.
TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.
TWO PER CENT. on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.
STOCKS, SHARES, and ANNUITIES Purchased and Sold.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
For the encouragement of Thrift the Bank receives small sums on Deposit, and allows Interest monthly on each completed £1.
BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY.
NOW to PURCHASE a HOUSE for TWO GUINEAS per MONTH.
BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.
NOW to PURCHASE a PLOT of LAND for FIVE SHILLINGS per MONTH.
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free.
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

NOW READY. SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
Handsomely bound in red gilt cloth, gilt edges, crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
WHITTAKER'S WINDSOR PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, &c., for 1895,
Edited by the Editor of 'Dod's Parliamentary Companion.'
Next to fulness and correctness of information, the chief thing aimed at is handiness of reference. Unlike any other, save the largest and most expensive Peerages, Whittaker's gives the Living Members of all Families enjoying Hereditary Titles.
London: WHITTAKER & CO. Paternoster-square.

READY IN JANUARY, 1895.
THE HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of the CHURCH and PARISH of ST. LAWRENCE, in THANET.
By CHARLES COTTON, of Ramsgate,
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and of the Kent Archæological Society.
WITH SPECIAL ARTICLES UPON LOCAL SUBJECTS BY OTHER CONTRIBUTORS.
Illustrated with 22 Maps and Pedigrees, Lithos and Etchographs from Photographs specially taken for the Work.
Medium 4to size, printed upon 32lb. Dutch hand-made paper, with rough edges, bound roan back, cloth sides, gold lettered. The Edition is limited to 250 copies only.
Price One Guinea; to be raised upon the day of publication to 30s. net.
Names will be received by Mr. S. R. WILSON, 36, Harbour-street, Ramsgate.

New and Cheaper Edition, price Two Shillings,
CELESTIAL MOTIONS: a Handy Book of Astronomy. Eighth Edition. With 3 Plates. By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.
"Has, we are glad to see, reached an eighth edition, which enables this excellent introduction to the facts of astronomy to be brought up to date."—*Guardian.*
EDWARD STANFORD, 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, S.W.

"Honest Water which ne'er left man i' the mire."
'Timon of Athens,' Act I. sc. ii.
"Johannis"
The KING of NATURAL TABLE WATERS.
Supplied under Special Warrant to Her Majesty the Queen.
PROMOTES APPETITE. PREVENTS INDIGESTION.
Mixes equally well with Wine, Spirits, or Milk.
London Prices:—Case of 50 Bottles, 22s.; or 6s. doz. Case of 100 Half-bottles, 35s.; or 4s. 6d. doz. Case of 100 Quarter-bottles, 25s.; or 3s. 6d. doz. Delivered free. Cases and bottles free.
The JOHANNIS CO., LTD., 25, Regent-street, S.W.
Springs, Zollhaus, Germany.

ALLEN'S SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, GLADSTONE BAGS, and HAT CASES. Very Light and Strong.
ALLEN'S IMPROVED DRESSING BAGS, in Crocodile and Morocco Leather, Silver and Ivory Fittings, from Five Guineas to Hundred.
ALLEN'S STRONG DRESS BASKETS, a large Stock, for Ball Dresses, with Fitted Trays, &c.
ALLEN'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES of Registered and Patented Requisites for Travelling, post free.
J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer, 37, Strand, London (opposite the Lowther Arcade).

BRAND & CO.'S
BEEF
BOUILLON.
A most nutritious and invigorating beverage, made by the simple addition of boiling water, at a cost within the reach of all.
Sold by the principal Chemists and Grocers throughout the United Kingdom.
Caution! Beware of Imitations.
SOLE ADDRESS:—
11, *LITTLE STANHOPE-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.*

"CRUEL ONLY TO BE KIND."—Much unnecessary suffering is inflicted under the above excuse. If one is not very well, feels out of sorts, has a touch of the blue, and experiences an unpleasant giddiness, one is immediately told to take some disagreeable medicine. It is kindness in the guise of cruelty, we are told. As a matter of fact, disagreeable medicines are no longer necessary. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT—the world-famed remedies—will soon put one right, and, moreover, they are pleasant and agreeable restoratives to health. Thousands can attest this, thousands have attested it. For disorders of the stomach and liver, take the Pills; and use the Ointment for gout, lumbago, rheumatism, &c.

MESSRS. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS' *PUBLICATIONS.*

The FORESTER. A Practical Treatise on the Planting and Tending of Forest Trees and the General Management of Woodlands. By JAMES BROWN, LL.D. Sixth Edition, Enlarged. Edited by JOHN NISBET, D.Cc., Author of 'British Forest Trees,' &c. In 2 vols. royal 8vo. with 250 Illustrations, 42s. net.

STORMONTH'S DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Pronouncing, Etymological, and Explanatory. The Pronunciation carefully Revised by the Rev. P. H. PHELP, M.A. Cantab. Library Edition. New and Cheaper Edition, with Supplement. Imperial 8vo. handsomely bound in half-morocco, 21s.

THE HISTORY AND POETRY OF THE SCOTTISH BORDER:

their Main Features and Relations. By JOHN VEITCH, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow, Author of 'The Feeling for Nature in Scottish Poetry,' &c. New and Enlarged Edition. 2 vols. demy 8vo. 30s.

SCOTTISH LAND-NAMES: their Origin and Meaning. By Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., M.P., Author of 'Life of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P.,' 'Meridiana,' &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

LAYS of the SCOTTISH CAVALIERS, and other Poems. By Prof. AYTOUN, D.C.L. Beautifully illustrated by Sir J. Noel Paton. Small 4to. gilt, cloth, 21s.

COMMENTARIES ON THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

from the Earliest Times to 1865. By MONTAGU BURROWS, Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, &c. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE ISLE OF BUTE IN THE OLDEN TIME.

With Illustrations, Maps, and Plans. By JAMES KING HEWISON, M.A. F.S.A. (Scot.), Minister of Rothesay.

Vol. I. CELTIC SAINTS and HEROES. Crown 4to. 15s. net. [*Ready.*
Vol. II. The ROYAL STEWARDS. [*Immediately.*

An OLD KIRK CHRONICLE. Being a History of Auldhame, Tyninghame, and Whitekirk, in East Lothian, From Session Records, 1615 to 1693. By Rev. P. HATELY WADDELL, B.D., Minister of the United Parish. Small-Paper Edition, 200 copies, 1l.; Large-Paper Edition, 50 copies, 1l. 10s.

WORKS BY
"A SON OF THE MARSHES."

Uniform Edition, price 3s. 6d. each.

FROM SPRING to FALL; or, When Life Stirs. Edited by J. A. OWEN.

WITH the WOODLANDERS and BY the TIDE. Edited by J. A. OWEN. Second Edition.

WITHIN an HOUR of LONDON TOWN. Among Wild Birds and their Haunts. Edited by J. A. OWEN. Second Edition.

ON SURREY HILLS. Third Edition.

ANNALS of a FISHING VILLAGE. Edited by J. A. OWEN.

HISTORICAL PHILOSOPHY IN FRANCE AND FRENCH BELGIUM AND SWITZERLAND.

By ROBERT FLINT, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Hon. Member of the Royal Society of Palermo, Professor in the University of Edinburgh, Author of 'Theism,' 'Anti-Theistic Theories,' &c. 8vo. 21s.

The HISTORY of SCOTLAND. From Agricola's Invasion to the Extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection. By JOHN HILL BURTON, D.C.L. 8 vols. and Index. Crown 8vo. 3l. 3s.

The BOOK-HUNTER. By the Same AUTHOR. New Edition, with Portrait. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The SCOT ABROAD. By the Same AUTHOR. Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MARCHMONT AND THE HUMES OF POLWARTH.

With 9 Portraits and numerous other Illustrations. Crown 4to. 21s. net.

The INVASION of the CRIMEA: its Origin, and an Account of its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan. By A. W. KINGLAKE, Author of 'Eothen.' Cabinet Edition. With Maps and Plans. 9 vols. crown 8vo. 6s. each.

ON SOME OF SHAKESPEARE'S FEMALE CHARACTERS.

By HELENA FAUCIT, LADY MARTIN. Dedicated by permission to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Fifth Edition, with Portrait by Lehmann. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE LITERATURE OF THE GEORGIAN ERA.

By the late WILLIAM MINTO, M.A. LL.D., Professor of English Literature and Logic in the University of Aberdeen. Edited, with a Bibliographical Introduction, by Professor KNIGHT, St. Andrews. Post 8vo. 6s.

THE CABINET EDITION OF
GEORGE ELIOT'S LIFE and WORKS.

Complete in 24 Volumes, crown 8vo. in a new and elegant cloth binding, price 6s. The Volumes may be had separately, price 5s. each. Also to be had, handsomely bound in half calf and full calf, suitable for presentation.

ROMOLA. 2 vols.
SILAS MARNER, THE LIFTED VEIL, BROTHER JACOB. 1 vol.
ADAM BEDE. 2 vols.
SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE. 2 vols.
The MILL ON THE FLOSS. 2 vols.
FELIX HOLT. 2 vols.
MIDDLEMARCH. 3 vols.
DANIEL DERONDA. 2 vols.
THE SPANISH GYPSY. 1 vol.
JUBAL, AND OTHER POEMS, Old and New. 1 vol.
THEOPHRASTUS SUCH. 1 vol.
ESSAYS. 1 vol.
LIFE. 3 vols.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Printed by JOHN C. FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.; and Published by the said JOHN C. FRANCIS, at Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.—*Saturday, December 15, 1894.*